

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen  
Pages

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## FUEL COMMISSION OPPOSES EMBARGO ON COAL TO CANADA

Witnesses Declare It Would Be Dishonorable Violation of Agreement

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—An embargo on export of coal to Canada would be a dishonorable violation of an agreement to furnish coal to Canadians, declared several witnesses before the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing in New York today.

A letter sent by the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission to the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington on Monday was read by James S. Benn of the Fuel Commission in support of testimony outlining an agreement with the Canadian Government last fall, to which the United States Government was passively a party. W. D. B. Ainey, chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission, testified along the same lines. The letter said:

"The Pennsylvania Fuel Commission placed Canada upon the same basis of anthracite distribution as the states and sections in the United States which are dependent upon anthracite for fuel as the result of an agreement entered into between representatives of the Fuel Commission, the Federal Fuel Distributor, and two commissioners from the Dominion of Canada."

**Followed Conference**

This agreement was reached immediately subsequent to a conference of the representatives of the various states and anthracite-consuming sections of the country, called and presided over by H. B. Spencer, Federal Fuel Distributor, at which announcement was made that distribution for the current coal year would be upon an estimated basis of 60 per cent production.

"The Pennsylvania Fuel Commission believes there can be no question of the soundness of the public policy upon which the agreement with the Canadian commissioners was entered into and has been carried out.

"The Federal Government itself recognized and established the principle during the period of federal fuel administration."

"Entirely apart from a consideration of the possible effects of a contrary policy upon the great anthracite coal producing industry of Pennsylvania, the Fuel Commission of Pennsylvania cannot conceive how it could with justice, or in view of the close economic inter-relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, cut off the supply of anthracite coal which is essential to Canadian consumers. In functioning in co-operation with, and with the approval of the Federal Fuel Distributor since the beginning of the existing emergency, the Pennsylvania Fuel Commission has held it to be a bidden duty to comply with and preserve the practice established and endorsed by the Federal Government in relation to Canadian anthracite coal supply."

**Less Coal Goes to Canada**

"As shown by the records of the commission, the actual shipments to Canada during the present coal year, ending April 1, 1923, will be below 50 per cent of the preceding year's supply, instead of attaining the 60 per cent to which Canada would have been entitled under the agreement entered into in conjunction with the Federal Fuel Distributor. This decrease in percentage was anticipated, as was also the increase of percentages to the New England states and New York which have actually occurred."

"In this connection it might be well to point out that even if we were possible to embargo further shipments of anthracite to Canada the resultant gain to the various states in this country between this time and April 1 would be negligible in percentage increases and not at all material in actual tonnage in comparison with the gross distribution which they will receive."

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (By The Associated Press)—J. J. Rogers, Representative from Massachusetts, asked for a permanent embargo on coal ship-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

## Air Mail Pilots Set New Record for Speed

*By The Associated Press*

New York, Feb. 14.—A new time record for an airplane flight between Cleveland and New York was established by the army air mail service today when the distance of 485 miles was covered in 2 hours, 37 minutes, an average speed of 195.5 miles an hour. This mark was 9 minutes faster than the old record.

The flight included the regular stop at Bellefonte, Pa., where pilots were exchanged.

## CHICAGO CITIZENS DEMAND SEPARATE EDUCATIONAL POST

Efforts of Doctors to Set Up Quadruple Department Meets Strong Opposition

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The proposal for a new cabinet post in the President's official family, to include health, education, welfare work and war veterans' activities, is meeting strong opposition among prominent clubwomen, civic leaders, some physicians and many others.

Some of the members of the Chicago Women's Club, who ten years ago led a movement in that organization which put it on record against the Owen Bill proposing a Health Department in the cabinet which contributed to defeat that measure, expressed themselves as even more opposed to this movement.

"The attempt to make the worthiness of an educational department ride into power a public health bureau is a vicious feature of the present plan," said Mrs. Katharine Knowles Robbins, who was vice-president and a leader in bringing this health matter before the club when it was up several years ago, when she discussed it today with a Christian Science Monitor representative.

Continuing she said:

"I heartily favor a department in the Cabinet on education. However, it is grossly unfair to education to couple it with health. These four bureaus operating along together would not be for the good of the citizens of the country."

**Unblased Bureau Impossible**

They too, the citizens have just as deep convictions about their health treatment as they have about religion. They desire to choose whether they shall have allopathic, homeopathic, osteopathic or some other kind of health treatment and certainly not be giving out information on public health could not represent all or any proportionate part of the people.

"This is just a job-making scheme," Douglas Sutherland, secretary of the civic federation of Chicago, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Many good people have been misled by a lot of false sentiment which has been cleverly stirred up by those seeking to create jobs and prestige for themselves." Analyzing the topic more fully he continued:

In the first place the proposal would be an expensive piece of political machinery set up to meet the demand of some faddist. Education is not a function of the Federal Government, but has been in the hands of the state and local authorities. Certainly public health is not a function for federal control. It is a matter of state and primary local concern. It may be and it is entirely possible that standardization of education and health research may be beneficial, however, a cabinet department is not needed to accomplish this.

It is the function of the Federal Government to administer affairs which demand elaborate coordination. Health and education do not need federal treatment. Such a national department would just add to the cost of education and maintenance of health supervision. Also it would confuse the control of that of the tenants.

**To Provide Jobs**

"This move at Washington is entirely in the interest of a sectarian school—just for the purpose of providing jobs for allopathic physicians," said P. J. Clark, M. D., practicing physician here. "Of course the plea is that this is for the protection of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Germans Boycott French and Belgians

Sign in Berlin Shop Window Reads: "No Goods Will Be Sold to French or Belgians Because of the Ruhr Occupation." Many Such Signs Are Prominently Displayed in Other German Cities and Towns

## TENANTS IN SOUTH QUIT PLANTATIONS

750,000 Said to Have Sought Other Livelihood Since 1920  
—Conditions Unbelievable

By GEORGE T. ODELL

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Feb. 14.—The south is losing its agricultural workers. Conditions under which they live are driving the white and colored tenant farmers and croppers out of the rural districts. C. A. Mooers, president of the Southern Agricultural Workers, estimates that since 1920 "three-quarters of a million of these people have left the south."

The living conditions of the tenant farmers in the south is beyond belief. Leaving the southern border of North Carolina, I came down through the states of South Carolina and crossed the states of Alabama and Mississippi and have come this far into Arkansas. The condition of the tenant farmers kept getting progressively worse as I proceeded, with the exception that in Mississippi one finds that as a rule their poverty is in a slight measure compensated by rather cleaner and better cabins.

**Crisis Imminent**

Of course, I can only give the general picture. I cannot note the exceptions, and there are exceptions, of course, in each of these states. Some plantation owners care for their tenants better than others. One owner of a large plantation that borders the Mississippi River, who was having some 40 cabins of his Negro tenants reshelving, said rather sheepishly, "You see it has got so now we have to get these colored people in order to keep them." But there are hundreds of thousands of white and colored tenants who are not being "petted." Nor is the condition of the small owner farmer, who, following the immemorial custom in this part of the country, puts nearly all of his land into cotton, much better than that of the tenants.

There will be a real crisis in southern agriculture some day, and I do not think it can be put off very long.

The condition of the southern tenant farmers is not one whit less deplorable than that of the Irish peasants

before the Irish land law was enacted, which has resulted in breaking up many of the big estates. Peoples revolt against destitution when they find out that better conditions are attainable, and the southern tenant farmers are going to find out.

Already they are beginning to find out that they can be less miserable by moving off the land and going to work as wage earners.

**Landlords Overlook Situation**

I have seen thousands of these tenant families in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and here in Arkansas, housed in ramshackle one-room cabins, set up on stilts, destitute of paint, whose clapboards are so loose that the wind and rain seeps through them and whose roofs are half denuded of shingles. In these wretched one-room hovels half a dozen people live. Thousands that I have seen have been so poor they did not have even a kerosene lamp, and the only light they had after dark came from wood fires burning on an open hearth, where they cooked such meager food as they could obtain.

Fortunately wood is plentiful and these families can keep their fires burning if they are fortunate enough to own an ax or borrow one.

Their clothing consists of a few flimsy garments for both adults and children and one is filled with pity to see the scanty "wash" hung out before their cabins, all the more conspicuous on account of the gaudy colors that predominate. At Luna, Ark., I talked with a Negro farmer who owns his little farm of 15 acres mortgaged, of course, for all that it will bear. "I haven't had a copper," he said he, "since I sold my cotton and paid off my crop mortgage and my

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## TARS ASSAULTED IN MOZAMBIQUE

South African Relations Further Strained by Portuguese Attack

By Special Cable

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 14.—An unfortunate incident has further strained relations between the Union of South Africa and Mozambique, which have for some time been engaged in a lively economic "war." Three British sailors belonging to the Cruiser Dublin, of the African Squadron, at present anchored off Delagoa Bay, who were seated outside Kiskue, were attacked by several Portuguese and were left lying on the ground. When other sailors came to the town a riot was impending when a Portuguese Senator intervened whose personal influence prevailed.

In the Union Parliament yesterday, answering questions, Jan Smuts, the Premier, said that negotiations were proceeding with Mozambique for a new treaty. The Government, he said, intended to take steps soon to protect citizens of the Union against the new immigration law of Mozambique.

**EFFORT TO RESCIND DRY RATIFICATION**

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14 (Special)—Ten of the states which ratified the Eighteenth (prohibition) Amendment did not do so legally and according to the spirit and intent of their constitutions, Assemblyman Cuiville of New York declared last night in offering a resolution to have New York rescind its ratification of the dry amendment.

These states, according to Mr. Cuiville, are New York, West Virginia, Delaware, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and South Carolina.

The resolution will be referred to a committee today.

**RESERVES COLORS IN FLOWERS**

TOKYO, Jan. 20.—H. Yendo, a government teacher, has discovered a method to save the natural colors of leaves and flowers in pressed specimens. He had devoted many years to experimenting.

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## GERMANS CUT OFF LIGHT IN ESSEN

Passive Resistance Gives Way to Aggressive Tactics—Heavy Sanctions Threatened

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Feb. 14.—The Germans have changed over from passive to aggressive resistance. Yesterday they cut off the electric light from the Kaiserhof Hotel, where the Allied engineers are quartered, so that the French had to eat their supper last night by the dim light of a few candles. The arrival of the French chef de cuisine from Paris helped to cheer them up. The French feel they are being snubbed by the Germans, despite the fact that they have all the power in their hands and is quite unquestionable that this guerrilla war is being waged them very much.

General Fourrier sent a severe note to the burgomaster demanding that the French would clear the restaurants of Germans and close the shops—if necessary by force—if the waiters and shopkeepers refused to serve them.

The French also declared that they would cut off the light from the town if the Kaiserhof wires were not repaired by afternoon, which they were.

**Burgomaster Arrested**

Today promises to be rather a lively day here. With the police displaying less inclination to pacify the people and help the French, since the latter arrested many of their comrades, it is possible that with darkness in the streets at night and the rather "tough

## GERMANS CUT OFF LIGHT IN ESSEN

(Continued from Page 1)

liveries we have turned more and more to ore of high quality, which we are importing from Sweden and Canada."

Concerning the attitude of industry in the Ruhr district toward the possibility of negotiations with France, the manager said, "We do not object to negotiations. But they must be carried out on a basis of equality. We also admit we have got to make sacrifices, for we have lost the war. Much rather than allow the French to participate in our industry we would make payment in cash. Such payments once made will be finished, but will be punished by the Germans; if they don't, they will be punished by the French. The latter have already shown their displeasure by repeatedly clearing the streets of Essen, running after unarmed men, women, and children with their bayonets and pushing people roughly off the sidewalk. The correspondent, for instance, saw among other incidents an old man being struck in the face by a soldier because he stood in his way. The tumult continues. The police show less inclination to protect the French than usual. The change in their attitude is probably due to the severe punishment meted out by the French for not saluting officers.

**Mark Continues to Advance  
in Face of Heavy Purchases**

Waiters in Dilemma  
(Continued from Page 1)

interest. I've been trying to get a little money to pay taxes, but nobody will lend me any except to buy seed or fertilizer with. However, I'm not so bad off as some, 'cause I've still got a little pork and corn left, so I reckon I can get along till plantin' time." Even the mule this man rode was mortgaged.

There is an adage: "Familiarity breeds contempt." Perhaps it is because the landlords and the bankers and merchants in this section of the country are so familiar with the misery of the tenants and small farmer class that they do not see the menace of the rising tide of revolt. Only a few do see it and are trying to stem it. But the greater part of those with whom I have talked only complain about the scarcity of labor and having to "pot" the Negroes.

Plantations down here vary in size from 500 acres to 30,000 acres and even larger. Plantations ranging in size from 1500 to 3000 acres are the most common. Many of the owners of these plantations live in the cities and leave their agricultural operations in the hands of managers.

"It is good land," he said, "and drains well. They raise cotton and hay and some stock, but the owner wants to sell because he can't make it pay. I can tell him why it doesn't pay. It's bad management."

This farmer went on to describe the place. At the gin house, he said, the gas engine was all apart, with a lot of the parts missing and the manager did not know how to put it together. They were buying cornmeal for the tenants, although they raised corn on the place and had a mill for grinding it, but the steam engine that runs the mill and the hay baler were also broken.

"I looked down in the hole where they got water for the engine and found half a dozen head of cattle that had got shoved down there," said the farmer. The hay barn had 250 bales of hay stored in it and the floor was covered with loose hay. Someone had started a fire in it which was smoldering at one end of the barn.

"That man has 40 tenants on his place and can't make it pay," said the farmer.

"But I know I can run it with half a dozen wage hands and make money."

This farmer came from Illinois.

**Prestige Like Pooh-Bah's**

With a pedigree like Pooh-Bah's, one might be excused for a certain arrogance.

Judging by the influence which descent merely from the Normans or from Mayflower stock has exerted on certain Anglo-Saxons, however, the possibilities of enlarged family pride in the case of Athanasius Bukhatar, the Cairo Copt in question, even passenger, from the Pennsylvania coal fields so as to give a clear right of way for coal shipments to distributing points in New England.

The news that Lord Carnarvon had

disposed of the copyright of all

articles and illustrations connected

with the recent finds at the tomb of

Tut-anh-amen, to which Athanasius

Bukhatar claims a right, has elicited

from the Egyptian Press Bureau a

communiqué to the effect that any

private arrangement Lord Carnarvon

may have made will in no way affect

the right of the Egyptian Government

to provide the local press with all

information available for publication.

Up to the present it certainly

seems as if Lord Carnarvon's agent,

Mr. Carter, had been dealing with

the find as if he were responsible for it,

as he has been in charge of the work

of removing the objects found in the

first chamber to another tomb in the

locality. That it is legally the

property of the Egyptian Government

there is, however, no doubt, though

it is very probable the Government

may compensate Lord Carnarvon with

part of the find or by some other

means.

**BIRDS TO BE LECTURE TOPIC**

Prof. Alfred O. Gross of Bowdoin

College, who has had wide experience

in handling and studying birds, will

speak before the Brookline Bird Club

at the Brookline Public Library on Fri-

day night at 7:45 o'clock. One of the

interests of the talk will be a narra-

tion of how a tamed hawk

nesting on the roof of the

high school in Brunswick, Me.

Colored lantern slides will be used to

illustrate the lecture. The public is

invited and admission is without ticket.

## FUEL COMMISSION OPPOSES EMBARGO ON COAL TO CANADA

(Continued from Page 1)

ments into Canada today, in testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Canada has always been ready to declare embargoes on shipments of various articles into the United States, notably wood pulp, Mr. Rogers said, and declared he did not believe there was a coal shortage in Canada. Canada had plenty of coal for its needs in 1922, he said, and she has more this year because of heavy shipments from Pennsylvania.

**Senator Walsh Demands  
Priority for New England**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—David J. Walsh, (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, today called upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to order immediately the suspension of all traffic.

The news that Lord Carnarvon had

disposed of the copyright of all

articles and illustrations connected

with the recent finds at the tomb of

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Bukhatar claims a right, has elicited

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communiqué to the effect that any

private arrangement Lord Carnarvon

may have made will in no way affect

the right of the Egyptian Government

to provide the local press with all

information available for publication.

Expressing his hope that the in-

vestigation will lead to immediate, not

future, priority orders, and to em-

barcations beyond the boundaries of our

country," Senator Walsh said in part:

"However, I am writing for the pur-

pose of impressing upon you the ex-

ceedingly distressing situation that

has developed in recent days in New

England and to ask your commission

to order immediately the suspension of all traffic, even passenger, if neces-

sary, between the coal fields of Penn-

sylvania and the coal distributing

points of New England, New York and

New Jersey. In a word, as the coal is

mined and ready to be shipped, let the

way be cleared between it and our

people—and let it be done now."

Senator Walsh said he would be

"derelict" in his duty "not to call upon

the commission for humanity's sake

to act at once." He added that "a

free seeing and snow-bound people

implore us to come to their relief."

## Tut-anh-amen's Property Claimed by "Direct Descendant"

### Cairo Copi Feels Family Interest in Ancestral Absolute Monarch Who Lived Only 30 Centuries Ago

for the most part, they seem to think that Congress is wasting its time.

What the solution of the problem is I do not profess to know, but I should think there might be something in the idea suggested by Dr. Knapp in what he calls "a safe system of farming." That system is as follows:

First—Maintain and build up the fertility of the soil as the first great essential of a prosperous and permanent agriculture.

The soil in much of the cotton belt

has become so impoverished through

continuous production of this one crop that much of it will not raise more than 200 pounds of lint to the acre without expensive fertilization of every kind.

Even without the loss of the cotton boll weevil that is not enough to make it a paying venture, especially for the tenant.

Second—Produce as nearly as possible the food for the people and the feed for the live stock of the farm. Under the tenant system as practiced now, even a tiny market garden attached to their cabins so that they can raise a few potatoes and other truck to feed themselves on. Much of the hay and other feeds for the stock is brought here from a distance.

Third—Produce more than one crop, suited to the soil, climate, to suit the profits of the business and turn them into comforts, culture and happiness for the people. The very necessities of rotation of crops implies more than one product. Of course, in the cotton country cotton may well be the chief product for fresh sale. But in many sections fruit and truck products, dairy and poultry fit in well with the general scheme and adapt themselves to all-round agriculture. The garden, potatoes, grain suitable for bread and feed, forage, pastures, meat, milk and eggs are prime necessities. With these improve the cash products, become the real profits of the farm.

Fourth—Annual distribution of labor. On a farm as in a factory, continuous productive use is the ideal. The system which puts 80 to 80 per cent of the land on the farm into cotton brings heavy labor requirement in the spring and fall, and period of idleness in summer and winter. The average cotton tenant puts in scarcely more than 100 to 120 days of actual labor in the year.

In the final analysis, however, there is this outstanding fact of vital importance: The tenant farmers of the south are in a condition of distress equaling that of the most downtrodden peoples of the world. I have found these conditions prevailing among 64 per cent of the farmers of South Carolina, 66 per cent in Georgia, 57 per cent in Alabama, 66 per cent in Mississippi, 51 per cent in Arkansas, 41 per cent in Tennessee. The percentage of tenant farmers in Louisiana is 57 per cent, in Oklahoma it is 51 per cent and in Texas it is 53 per cent. In some sections these tenant farmers are almost altogether whites, in other sections almost solidly colored, and almost every graduation in between. But whether white or colored, they all seem to be in a state of despair.

**CHICAGO CITIZENS  
DEMAND SEPARATE  
EDUCATIONAL POST**

(Continued from Page 1)

The public, but this is only the screen

behind which some are hiding to ply

their trade. The bureau would give

out propaganda about cancer, for in-

stance, until they got everyone scared

and the result business would be

better.

"Such effort to check disease does

not help. In the last 2000 years there

has been no progress made in limiting

disease through public machinery

—except through providing sanitary

conditions.

"Education in itself is such an im-

portant field that it ought to be digni-

fied by having a department of its

own," said Mrs. Henry W. Cheney,

former president of the Illinois League

of Women Voters. "It should be

made secondary to other interests, and

emphasis should be laid on it and the

obtaining of a separate department.

While a careful consideration of meth-

ods of unifying and co-ordinating the

important work of the various bureaus

at Washington may be necessary, I

should for the present prefer seeing

the work of public health and public

welfare remain where they are than

to see them classed together with

education in one department."

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

(U. S

## HARDING CANDIDACY UNCERTAIN IN 1924 PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

Executive to Make Speaking Trip Through West to Explain Problems to "Plain People"

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Republican leaders—some of them in the confidence of the men in question—believe President Harding, in the event he desires renomination in 1924, will have to face the rivalry of at least three other candidates. They are: Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California; Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin; Judge William S. Kenyon of Iowa.

If the nine states which are contemplating the enactment of presidential preferential primary systems adopt them, it is possible the number of aspirants for the Republican nomination may be even larger. The primary system invites and encourages personal ambitions, irrespective of the question as to whether there is any popular call for a candidate or not.

In the case of Senator Johnson, his colleagues who rank as his intimates insist a Johnson candidacy may be put down as a certainty. Whether Mr. Harding aspires for a second term or whether he does not, these authorities declare Mr. Johnson will run; that he will conduct a characteristically aggressive fight in the primaries of many states, as he did in 1920, and that he will go to the national convention in June with such delegates as he has and battle to the bitter end.

### Pro-Johnson Contentions

The men who essay to interpret Mr. Johnson's intentions say he will enter the lists as "the savior of the Republican Party." Mr. Johnson, they claim, sees the justification for his candidacy in the conviction of many Republicans that they are "doomed"

If they go to the country in 1924 with Warren G. Harding as their standard-bearer. The pro-Johnson Republicans claim to possess nation-wide proofs that the President's nomination would be a mistake.

As to Mr. Harding's intentions, it can be authoritatively stated that no man is in position today to declare them. When James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, in the Senate last week foreshadowed the "unanimous renomination" of the President at the Republican national convention, he spoke entirely "off his own bat." He is understood to have confessed to senatorial colleagues that, and since, that in fact he hasn't a glimmer of a notion what the President's purposes are. An attempt to elicit them at the White House recently failed.

Mr. Harding's intimates concede that at the moment his prospects may look a bit gloomy. But they hold that time is working for him. They are very certain he is going to run again, and that a reaction in his favor will set in after he has had a chance to get out among the people, who are not influenced by the anti-Harding sentiments of disaffected politicians. That, it may be assumed, is the President's own expectation.

### Ambility Is Asset

Mr. Harding's strongest political asset is his ambility. It captivates nearly everybody he meets, as does his transparent sincerity and simplicity. The country does not know that side of the President, or at least has not been able to glimpse it at close range. He has been in New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio for week-end jaunts or sojourns of 10 days or a fortnight, and was in Florida for a vacation last year. But the vast reaches of the middle west and west have had no sight of Mr. Harding. In the heart of the Republic he is a stranger, though he has been President nearly two years.

That heart Mr. Harding this year will penetrate in the course of a great swing around the circle. He is likely to do some rather plain speaking in his own invariably impressive fashion. His speeches from the town squares and the rear platforms of his train will tell not only of Administration achievements, but of Administration tribulations. It is when the President takes his affairs to the people that, his friends think, he may be most potent. Mr. Harding is a pretty keen gauger of the political weather. When his grand tour is over, none will understand better the advisability or otherwise of a second fight for the presidency. Then—hardly before—some reliable indication of his purposes may be looked for.

Anti-Harding Republicans admit the President's effectiveness as a campaigner among the home-folks. "But," observed one of them to this writer, "I've just read an official publication entitled 'Through the South and West With the President.' It was printed in 1920, and is a compilation of the wonderful speeches delivered by Benjamin Harrison on a swing around the circle. A year later he was disastrously defeated for re-election to the presidency."

### ITALIAN SENATE GETS JUGOSLAVIAN TREATY

By Special Cable

ROME, Feb. 14—On presenting the Santa Margherita agreement to the Senate, Signor Benito Mussolini refers to important concessions which are obtained from Jugoslavia, namely, that the Italians now enjoy the free use of their own language in Dalmatia, secondly, Italians having property in Jugoslav territory are not subjected to extraordinary treatment; thirdly, the restitution of Italian churches in Spalato is provided; fourthly, the cession of a building at Spalato for an Italian school.

It is expected that the Senate will ratify the treaty tomorrow.

### LINCOLN IS PICTURED MASTER POLITICIAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—"Lincoln was a consummate politician in the finest sense of the word. He glorified politics. We can also glorify it by lifting it out of the ignominy into which it has fallen."

This spoke Richard Yates, Representative in Congress from Illinois, and formerly Governor of Illinois and a son of the Civil War Governor of that state, addressing a meeting of the Republican Committee of One Hundred here Monday. Governor Yates' father was a friend of Lincoln.

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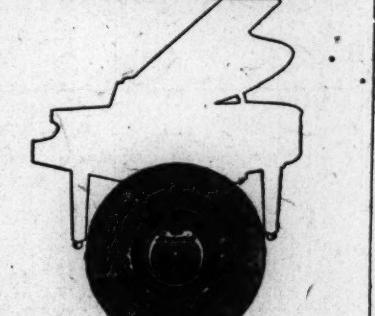
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## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in Paris

Paris, Feb. 14

PAUL FORT, the famous French poet, has reopened the feasts of wisdom and the flow of wit at the Montparnasse cafe, with which he was associated before the war. Since then the cafe as a meeting place for poets and painters has fallen into disrepute. It has become an ordinary rendezvous of commonplace persons who have probably never produced a sonnet in their lives nor written an essay on the mystery of time. This was obviously a pity. It was time that the "intellectuals" bestirred themselves and grouped themselves in regular assemblies. This has now been done. Paul Fort has led the way. Seated on a kind of throne, the Prince of Poets holds forth to a company of admirers, and evenings are thus spent in discussing art and literature. Indeed, all along the Boulevard Montparnasse, which is perhaps the particular resort of the Americans in Paris, there are cafes of this character coming into existence. In them the purpose is apparently not to enjoy food, but rather to regard the paintings on the walls and to listen to lectures. Most of them are given picturesque names, such as Le Closerie des Lilas, the Caméléon, the Parnasse, the Rotonde, the Boîte à Couleurs, and so forth. It is a new feature of post-war Paris that perhaps deserves every encouragement.

Instead of electing queens, the Parisians have decided that they shall choose bees—sheep—two figures in their frequent fetes. There is perhaps not much in a name and the bees are very similar to the old-time queens. A word is necessary about this pleasing custom by which the city selects a number of girls every year to represent it in any public festivity. Most of them are working girls. They are distinguished by their exceptional character. That is to say, they are shown to be particularly deserving in that they have bravely supported a family of younger brothers or have struggled against great odds. When once they are chosen, they are put in the forefront of all celebrations of a popular character. The reason that the title of queen was abandoned was because it somehow became commercialized and the girls were often spolit. Music hall managers ran after them, dressmakers ostentatiously made presents of their robes and used the queens as mannequins. So now it is decided to call them bees. It is simpler and humbler and perhaps cannot be turned so easily to advertising uses.

The stage Englishman is well known in Paris, but the latest version of him is really remarkably funny. Employing the old devices, Robert de Flers yet contrives to make him sympathetic and humorous. His attempts to talk French in the new play at the Gymnase are excruciatingly funny. When he comes into a French family whom he hardly knows he immediately asks for a bath and bacon and eggs. He listens to the most amazing confessions from all members of the household, who suppose that he cannot understand them, without turning a hair. He is calm and cool and collected in every circumstance. He wants to play at games from morning till night. He is fresh and rosy-colored and a trifle stupid. But he is also good-intentioned, thoroughly loyal, kind-hearted, and, in spite of his egotism, ready to sacrifice himself. On the whole, this depiction is a change of the workers.

The Citroën caterpillar cars have attempted to cross three great snow-covered passes of the Pyrenees. Setting out from Luchon they crossed the passes of the Peyresourde and the Col d'Aspin, which both offered less difficulty than was expected. But their attempt at reaching the third pass, the highest point of the Tourmalet, was unsuccessful. They started from Bagneres-de-Bigorre and followed the motor road which runs up the Vallée du Campan and traverses the high mountain solitudes behind the Pic du Midi. Though the snow was in places two meters deep, they progressed steadily for a long time until the height of 1500 meters above the sea was reached. Then the snow drifts deepened and speed slackened to one kilometer an hour. When the cars reached the height of 1722 meters they were faced by a great snow drift which left no trace of the road. And as precipices and other dangers were hidden, they had to turn back, though they were only about 500 meters short of the summit of the pass. It is believed that on the day the experiment was made the conditions were abnormally bad, and a further attempt will shortly be made.

Mark Hambourg has just given a Chopin recital in the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. As a public entertainer Mr. Hambourg possesses the useful quality of being quite sure what his own public wants. When he announces a Chopin program even concert-goers know what to expect. His recital attracted so large an audience as to suggest that he has correctly calculated a sort of highest common factor of the musical taste of various countries. For a Paris recital the audience contained an unusual proportion of English-speaking people, but the great majority was French. There were half a dozen preludes and half a dozen études in the program which furnished many opportunities for Mr. Hambourg's technical brilliance to surprise. Where Chopin is very Polish, as in the Mazurka in B minor, opus 33, No. 4, Mr. Hambourg was content enough to rely on the discerning rhythms and highly colored contrasts which the composer himself provides. But in other pieces such as the Valse, opus 34, No. 2, in A minor, he astonished rather by the freedom of his rubato, the unexpected speed of his playing of the opening section and the prestissimo of his climax. Mr. Hambourg carried off all his effects brilliantly, to the undoubted delight of his audience.

At a meeting of the French Communist Party held in secret at Boulogne-sur-Seine near Paris the report of the Fourth International Congress at Moscow was read and a resolution was unanimously adopted reaffirming the willingness of the French Communist Party to submit to the discipline of Moscow and vigorously to enforce the orders of the fourth congress. There were present 162 delegates representing 87 federations. M. Parquereaux explained that the order to expel all writers for bourgeois journals, Freemasons, and members of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, was dictated by the desire to penetrate more deeply the mass of the workers.

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## BRITISH PREMIER OUTLINES NEUTRAL ATTITUDE IN RUHR

### Withdrawal of Troops Would End Entente, It Is Declared—French Policy Deplored

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The debate at the opening session of the House of Commons here last night produced an even graver ministerial announcement than had been anticipated upon the present state of Europe. It also failed.

Mr. Harding's intimates concede that at the moment his prospects may look a bit gloomy. But they hold that time is working for him. They are very certain he is going to run again, and that a reaction in his favor will set in after he has had a chance to get out among the people, who are not influenced by the anti-Harding sentiments of disaffected politicians. That, it may be assumed, is the President's own expectation.

"Up to now," he said, "it has not become acute, but it may. It is perfectly true that either the German or the French Government could easily make it impossible for our troops to remain, but I think that would be a misfortune. While they are there we are at least in touch with the situation and have some chance of finding a way of controlling it."

"I think it would be a great pity

to see the Entente brought to an end, for that is what it would mean."

### French Policy "Disastrous"

These are weighty words and their importance is increased by the context in which they stand. Mr. Bonar Law admitted frankly, "I see no bright prospect."

The French action in the Ruhr, he went on, had "already proved disastrous to the economic life of Europe," for it had "cut the jugular vein of German industry." He made every friendly excuse for the French attitude. He showed that very reasonable French fears for their own safety had obscured their vision of what was desirable.

He said definitely, what in the past had only been vaguely suggested, namely, that while the French would "like to obtain sums in reparation from Germany, they would not like to see Germany strong enough to pay these reparation amounts." He also showed that the present attitude of the people of France is such that no French Government could remain in power that took a view materially different from that which M. Raymond Poincaré and his Cabinet have adopted. England will therefore continue her policy of friendly aloofness.

### Nation Favors Neutrality

In the words of the speech from the throne, the British Government "while feeling unable either to concur or to participate" will act in such way "as not to add to the difficulties of their allies."

In this attitude of neutrality, the debate last night showed the British Government has the country solidly behind it. The only serious criticism was from Mr. Herbert Asquith, whose alternative, however, of taking immediate steps to refer the whole matter to the League of Nations did not commend itself to the House of Commons. The answer it received was, in effect, that desirable as such an arrangement might be theoretically, nothing of the kind could be done usefully until the French consent, which was not now forthcoming, could be obtained.

Several other matters were raised in the course of the debate but they took subordinately positions to that occupied by the question of the Ruhr. In regard to the Near East situation hopeful views were expressed. While Mr. Bonar Law thought that peace with Turkey might yet be signed, he found it incumbent upon him to point out that, intensely war-weary as England undoubtedly was, there was a limit beyond which a policy of concessions could not be pursued.

### Politicians Active

Politically, Parliament reassembled under conditions which promise a

new high mark for 1928.

The annual report of the inspector-general of customs shows that the income from this source was £8,600,000 halikuan tael (£10,987,500 at the prevailing rate), being an increase over the previous record collection that for 1927 of 140 per cent. The revenue from maritime customs under the inspector-general's control showed a decrease of £200,000.

Belfast dispatches on Monday announced the beginning of an attack by a large body of Free State forces on the position held in the Arigna Mountains by the Republican leader, Mr. Bofin, who is credited with having led the recent attack on Ballyconnell and Beltsberg, when the Belfast bank and other business buildings were bombed.

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## "LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE" IN CONNECTICUT CONTROVERSY

Movement of State Board of Education to Close One-Room Buildings Meets With Opposition

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 14 (Special)—The little red schoolhouse has become a controversial storm center in Connecticut because of a bill in the Legislature designed to encourage the closing of one-room schools wherever practicable, and to provide state aid for the transportation of elementary school pupils to graded schools.

In the past two decades the number of one-room schools in the State has been reduced from nearly 1200 to 625 in nearly 200 of which the average attendance is said to be less than 10. The supporters of the bill claim that the conditions obtaining in the one-room schools are not conducive to educational efficiency and economy.

### "Inescapable Conditions"

The case of the supporters of the bill, which was introduced at the instance of the State Board of Education, is summed up by Charles L. Ames of Hartford, a member of the board, as follows:

The State Board of Education, in trying to carry out the provisions of the statute concerning compulsory attendance of children in public or private schools, has come into conflict with some inescapable conditions: (1) In nearly 200 rural schools, the average attendance in each is less than 10—a condition that does not make for economy and efficiency in school management; (2) suitable boarding places for teachers are almost impossible to find and, in case one is found, a teacher would be isolated, so speak, from all social and cultural life, such as concerts and lectures; (3) teachers of good ability and normal school training hesitate, even refuse, to accept positions in those districts at any salary the community or State would be justly in paying.

In view of these conditions, this question naturally arises: What shall be done with the children in those districts? Shall the one-room school, unattractive and unsanitary in many cases, be maintained, or shall the children be transferred to some central school that is under competent management, so that the children receive better instruction, come in contact with more girls and boys, and be stimulated in ambition, perhaps by the sharper competition? There can be no spirit de corps in a school of seven or eight, no zest and zeal in the pursuit of an education.

### No Attack on Them

To my mind, the procedure of the State Board of Education in this one-room school problem is no "attack" on the "little red schoolhouse." On the contrary, it is a practical recognition of the conditions in which that school is set, and the earnest effort to give the children in those rural districts better opportunities for securing an education.

## Music and Art

### George Smith's Recital

George Smith, pianist, gave a recital last evening in Jordan Hall. His program was in no wise unusual, but followed the course prescribed by custom for such occasions. Yet Mr. Smith's playing is by no means of the usual variety. Whatever may be said of its merits or demerits, it is original, often delightfully so. From time to time throughout the evening he hit upon tricks or phrasings and colorings which were almost startling in their beauty. At others he seemed over-fond of exaggeration in these same matters. In short, he seems to play as the emotion of the moment dictates. We, for one, would not have him change in this regard, for as he continues his career, these absurdities of interpretation will gradually adjust themselves, and his playing will become better balanced without losing those characteristics which give it its peculiar charm and individuality.

The passages at the end of Chopin's F sharp major Impromptu, the whole of the somewhat mechanical F major Etude, the Valse in F flat minor, although this is possibly a mere personal impression. In the first movement of MacDowell's "Eroica" sonata Mr. Smith gave promise of the future, for here all was logical, well-ordered and well-controlled. All in all, a pianist of decided talent, a musician of marked individuality, an artist who has already accomplished much, and one whose further development will be interesting to watch. S. M.

### Young People's Concert

The second program of the season for young people was presented by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. It included Weber's "Oberon" overture, the allegro from Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, the "March to the Scaffold" from Berlioz's "Fantastic" symphony, the "Invocation" from Massenet's "Brinies" suite, played by Mr. Bedetti, and suite from Bizet's "Carmen," "The Wartime" from MacDowell's "Indian" suite, and Tchaikovsky's "1812" overture.

It must be a rare and stirring pleasure to Mr. Monteux and his men to play to the responsive little listeners who gather and fill the hall to hear them at these especially arranged concerts for children. Creative listeners indeed are they, who must and do seem to draw from the men their best effort, or, better than effort, their most spontaneous expression. And a rare and stirring pleasure it must be to the few adults who dot the hall as parents, teachers, or guardians, to see the bright and eager faces, neither masked with the Friday afternoon austerity, nor yet clothed with the more intense intellectuality of Saturday evening concerts, but just being the

simpliest of happy children having a very good time.

The three B's of this program seemed the afternoon's favorites. One little girl was torn between Bizet and Beethoven for choice. Another liked the "March to the Scaffold" best. But surely there were boys who liked the "Indian" suite selection or the Tchaikovsky overture. Mr. Bedetti's cello solo was appreciatively heard, and the children distinguished with interest the solo voices of the flute, bassoon, and harp.

As one little person confessed afterward: "I am beginning to like this kind of music now." Perhaps here was home where brother and a saxophone contributed a strong jazz influence, or where the older sister "took" piano lessons in order to entertain the friends of the family with popular songs. At all events, she is learning the "art of creative purchase" in concerts and storing symphonic riches.

A pleasing young people's concert. Couldn't the young people hear a whole of a little symphony, perhaps the "Toy" or "Surprise" of Haydn next time?

The program will be repeated this afternoon.

### Enamel of George Washington

An enamel portrait of George Washington by Henry Bone has been acquired by, and can now be seen at the Shreve, Crump & Low Co., 147 Tremont Street. General Washington is shown full length, after the well-known Lansdowne portrait painted by Gilbert Stuart in 1775. The enamel is dated 1800.

Henry Bone (1755-1834), best known for his series of 85 portraits of illustrious Englishmen of the time of Queen Elizabeth, was painter in enamel of George III, and an associate of the Royal Academy. This enamel, important in size (12 x 8 inches), is a good example of Bone's work.

The face of General Washington is especially well rendered, adhering closely to Stuart's color-scheme, and suggesting even his characteristic treatment of the eyes, mouth, and hair.

### MAINE HIGHWAY WORK ADVANCING

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 14 (Special)—Checks from the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of federal aid for highways, received by the state treasurer since the first of the year, total \$245,000.

Since the close of the construction season, the Highway Commission has been busy in preparing and filing vouchers for federal aid on account of work completed during the season of 1922 on federal aid projects. When all the funds in process of collection on Jan. 1 and since that date have been paid into the state treasury, there will be a total of almost \$460,000.

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of federal aid which will have been received.

At the close of the season of 1922 there were 15 federal aid projects uncompleted and five more which were practically done and upon which settlement with the Federal Government will shortly be made. It develops that with the funds received since Jan. 1, and with the funds in process of collection from the Federal Government and the funds which will come due when these 15 projects are completed, the whole federal aid program now under construction can be completed without any net expense to the State.

As a matter of fact, when this list of work is completed there will be between \$50,000 and \$100,000 left in the hands of the State which will be available for beginning the 1923 federal aid program.

Every child in every small district is entitled to as good facilities for securing an education as has every other child. And, in case the town itself is unable to carry this financial burden, the State must come to the aid. The rural school problem is being solved. The teacher makes the school. If the best teachers will not accept positions in those small districts, then the children must be brought to the teachers, and that is what is being done. In some sections of the State the population has decreased. Many farms have been abandoned and the "little red schoolhouse" has been neglected.

### Opposed by Senators

The bill is being opposed by some senators because they believe it gives arbitrary power to the State Board of Education. The board, however, claims that the act would be permissive, but not mandatory. A similar measure was passed by both branches of the Legislature at the previous session two years ago, but was vetoed by the then Governor, Everett J. Lake.

The present administration, if Hiram Bingham, the Lieutenant-Governor, may be accepted as its spokesman, views the measure with disfavor, and in consequence it is probable its course will not be smooth. He says, apropos of the movement to encourage the closing of the "little red schoolhouse":

In these days it is the fashion to decry and wish for centralization in the town as well as elsewhere. The fact that all four of my grandparents, and both of my parents taught in district schools leads me to regard them with very tender interest. I feel so strongly that those who are attacking this institution, and who are influenced by such ideas as those of progressives, do not perhaps fully appreciate the advantages of the district school, and what it might become if it were made as attractive to the school-teachers of the present day as it was to those of the past generation, that I want to ask you to consider the matter very carefully before you stamp out vestiges of that ancient individualism of which Connecticut is so justly proud.

Snow Statue of Camel at Bangor, Me., and Valentine Henneman, the Artist

### IMAGES OF SNOW STIR ART INTEREST

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 13 (Special)—Snow images are springing up in many yards of the suburbs of this city because of the efforts of Valentine Henneman, a Belgian artist, to promote an interest in art among the children of Bangor. Mr. Henneman, in the neighborhood of his studio, had modeled all sorts of figures from the snow and the interest he has aroused is not by any means confined to children as adults, also, are finding pleasure and instruction in the work.

Coming from the suburbs which passes Mr. Henneman's house, one hears children asking: "When we'll see the kangaroo, Mama?"

"Mama, where's the man live that has the snow camel?"

When Mr. Henneman made the camel a crowd of children collected and gave advice with the most intense interest. With a snow shovel and his hands, Mr. Henneman worked, piling up the snow, packing it down and modeling it. The camel was finished in an hour and the children went home to try to make camels of their own.

The shapely and lifelike camel is amazing, considering the rapidity with which it was made.

Besides the camel, there is a bear, a kangaroo, alert and graceful, and a mother elephant with two little ones tagging along behind. Although the animals interest the children most, busts of Jean Paul Lawrence and Victor Hugo and the beautifully balanced figure of a skater are more remarkable artistic accomplishments.

Mr. Henneman said that when he came to Bangor, he was surprised and sorry that the people had so little interest in the arts. "But you cannot blame them," he continued, "for they have no art gallery, no museum. So I have made them for a gallery, an out-door museum. It is not that they have no interest," pointing to the little crowd that had gathered. "It is that we have no interest; we artists, to help them to understand us and what we make."

### FILM TO SHOW RUSSIAN EVENTS

"Russia Through the Shadows," a seven-reel motion picture depicting developments in Russia during the past six years, will be given a showing at 8 p.m. for the benefit of the Russian Patriotic Relief Conference. The proceeds are to be used for relief of Russian orphans regardless of creed or race. The conference consists mostly of Russians representing 150 labor unions and fraternal organizations in Boston and vicinity, of which George Kraska of Winthrop is secretary-treasurer.

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## CHIEFS OF POLICE ASK FOR DRY LAW

### Legislative Committee Told Need of State Act to Permit of Prohibition Enforcement

The Massachusetts Legislature was asked today to give the chiefs of police of the State a "square deal" by passing speedily a law which would make it possible for them to enforce prohibition in co-operation with federal officers. The plea was voiced by Thomas O. D. Urquhart, chief of police of Arlington and a representative of the Massachusetts Police Chiefs

drunkenness to show that prohibition had been effective in Massachusetts in spite of partial enforcement, the most significant of which was a drop of 49 per cent in drunkenness in Boston alone during the three years of prohibition as compared with the 12 years preceding.

Referring to the argument that such a law would increase expenses of state and city government in Massachusetts, Mr. Kneeland pointed out that the revenue from fines and forfeitures resulting from the law would make its enforcement profitable rather than an expense to the State.

### Other Speakers Favor

Among the other speakers in favor of the bill were Frank Kingdon of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, who pointed out that the question was not the merits or demerits of prohibition, but the enforcement of a part of the Constitution; E. T. Root, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, representing 93 per cent of the Protestant people of the State, who declared he was overwhelmingly in favor of the bill; George H. Carter, president of the Evangelical Alliance and vice-president of the Churchmen's Union; and A. J. Shattuck, treasurer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. All these men registered their organizations as in favor of the measure.

John C. Hull, Representative from Leominster, and House chairman of the committee, questioned Miss Catherine A. Morey of Brookline, sponsor of the Woman's Party bill, at length.

Miss Morey replied that many women do not receive support from their husbands now despite the court's orders.

On the equal rights measure there was a distinct division of sentiment among the women, but on the jury service measure there was a virtual unanimity of opinion in favor. The hearing itself was spirited, the women speakers carrying off about equal honors with the members of the committee in repartee.

John C. Hull, Representative from Leominster, and House chairman of the committee, questioned Miss Catherine A. Morey of Brookline, sponsor of the Woman's Party bill, at length.

He objected fundamentally on the ground that the measure seeks merely to establish rights and privileges for women without touching on their duties.

Mr. Hull asked Miss Morey if it was not true that the bill made no attempt to equalize the obligations of

## LIVELY HEARING ON BILLS RELATING TO WOMEN'S STATUS

### Women Divide on the Equal Rights Measure, but Nearly All Favor Jury Duty

Representatives of women's organizations from all parts of Massachusetts today crowded the hearing room of the legislative Committee on Judiciary to be heard and recorded on the bill of the National Woman's Party for removal of inequalities of rights, privileges, and immunities existing between men and women, and on the bill of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters making women liable for jury service in some cases.

Miss Morey described the provisions of the bill in detail, pointing out that it changes the word person under the state laws to include women in its meaning. The bill provides for equal pay for men and women in state and city offices and equal eligibility for civil service positions. One of the provisions on which Miss Morey laid most stress was that the domicile of a married woman need not be that of her husband. She said the aim of the law is equality even to such matters as guardianship, adoption, and technical matters of law.

The opposition, led by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, was presented by Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president of the League. She said that although she sympathized with the intent of the bill to bring justice and equality to women, she felt that the women's party was confusing equality and identity.

sentation so that the member in the General Court would not be an errand boy on city matters

### Believes Charter Success

As chairman of the Boston Charter Association, Dr. Morton Prince told the committee that the charter association believes the charter a success. It has fulfilled expectations, he said, although there are certain weaknesses apparent that might be expected in the organic law of any political entity. He said that there is "no nickel in the slot form of government" and that a study of the validity of criticisms that have arisen is the best way of meeting the issue.

While the issue before the committee was whether a commission should be appointed, members of the committee and witnesses digressed at times to discuss general difficulties in the city government. It was in the course of one of these digressions that George R. Nutter declared that the reason better men cannot be gotten to run for office is because they realize they can be beaten by the first demagogue who climbs up on a soap box. Several others spoke in favor of the commission, including Claude Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

### JITNEYS DRIVEN FROM LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (Special)—In response to protests from business, librarians and subscribers of the Providence Public Library, the State Public Utilities Commission ordered the abolition of a jitney terminal in front of the building. The decision of the commission eliminates the spectacle of a long line of suburban jitneys waiting for fares, standing in front of the library, which is one of the handsomest buildings in the city.

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Where particular people find Perfection in food, Reason in price

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A guarantee of comfort in the Winter is wool hats, coats, and smart, in several colors and styles, ribbed, plain, ribbed plain, etc.

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Wilson Ave. at Kenmore Uptown Chicago

### Style

TO have style, a woman must be an artist in the art of dress. Unless she herself is a creator, she must be an artist in the art of selecting. When she first selects a Specialty Shop such as Stevens, the task becomes simple

**The Library**

Behind the Scenes

IT IS a long trail from the few priceless manuscripts treasured by a king to the volumes numbered by hundreds of thousands "free to all" on the shelves of the great public libraries of today.

The use of the legend, "free to all," seems merely to be the natural expression of the American spirit; but it has as a matter of fact been made possible only by the development of administrative and executive methods, most of which are invisible to the public. Many of these methods, like the chains which in older times bound the books to the library shelves, have been adopted in order to keep track of the books, without depriving readers of their use.

The free-born citizen of the United States resents any form of espionage in connection with his affairs, and the system used for "keeping tabs" on the books which he borrows from "humble" public library has been so carefully purged of any suggestion of "chain" that he believes a librarian's sole task to be that of ordering books (by telephone, perhaps), reading them, and sending them via the book railway to the shelves for the "free use of the public." As for the numerous attendants, "what a delightfully easy life they lead," thinks he, "doing nothing but handing out books and taking them in!"

It is always a pleasure to take one of these readers behind the scenes, and to show him that the freedom he cherishes is the result of processes thoughtfully planned and carefully executed. He soon perceives that from the time when the purchase of a book is first thought of to the time when it is ready to come and go to and from its assigned place on the shelf, it is subject to the rules which are necessary to make it "free."

**Buying the Public's Books**

Almost every one of the large American public and semi-public libraries started with a collection of books given by a public-spirited citizen. When a library maintains general collections, as in the case in the New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston and other great public libraries, the question of selecting the books to be bought is of the first importance. If the library is of recent development, its problem is quite different from that of the library which has 50 or more years of growth behind it. In the latter case, if the book buying has been wisely managed, there has been built up a well-rounded collection, including intelligently selected titles under all the 10 chief headings: 0. General Works; 1. Philosophy; 2. Religion; 3. Sociology; 4. Philology; 5. Natural Science; 6. Useful Arts; 7. Fine Arts; 8. Literature; 9. History.

Besides the general collection there are ordinarily a few "special collections" to be maintained and added to such as the "Galatea" in the Boston Public Library, which contains books about women and written by women, for the additions to which a special fund is provided.

There are almost as many methods of selecting books as there are public libraries, but of those investigated the following seems the most satisfactory. Titles of desirable books noted in the Bookman, the Literary Review, the New York Times Book Review, and the Publishers' Weekly are marked by the librarian and the chiefs of the departments which deal with the public. These books are then ordered by the chief of the ordering department from the bookseller who acts as the library's agent. On their arrival the books are given to members of the departments dealing with the public, to be reviewed. A few days later assistants in those departments assemble around a study table and discuss the books, ordering those approved and rejecting those condemned. In addition to ordering in this way, the library's bookseller is requested to send up on approval new and interesting books as fast as he receives them, to be reviewed and passed upon in the same way.

Quite as important as the ordering of new books is the replacement of books worn out, the substitution of revised editions of out-of-date books, and the provision of additional copies of a popular work.

So much for the selection of titles. The processes of ordering, receiving, and paying for the books constitute a business which in any large library requires a force of not less than 10 people.

When the new books have been found to be in perfect condition, they are sent to the cataloguing room,

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New York  
Exclusive Hats at Popular Prices  
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Hats made in our workshops  
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Hographer, and a social worker. He must have a background of culture and his personality must be pleasing.

The librarian's task may be difficult, but it is not insoluble; for every impatient borrower who grumbles that he never gets what he wants there are 100 quietly satisfied readers. If he feels downcast, he has but to walk through the reading rooms of his library to realize that his is one of the happiest jobs in the world.

**CONSULS TO AID COMMERCE ENVOYS**

American Representatives Abroad to Assist Delegates to Rome Conference

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Diplomatic and consular representatives abroad have been instructed to make such arrangements with local authorities within their respective jurisdictions as will assist the American delegation to the second general meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce, to be held in Rome, March 18 to 24.

The State Department has asked Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador to Italy, to arrange for the reception and accommodation in Rome of the American delegation and to do all in his power to facilitate their efforts. Consular officials in Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain, and Italy will meet the American delegates at the ports of entry and accompany them to the Italian capital, remaining with them until the close of the conference to give them the benefit of economic information.

Officials here are interested in the attitude the conference will assume on the question of reparations and national debts. Both of these subjects appear on the conference agenda, under the general heading of finance. Reparations is listed as section B and inter-allied debts as section C of this part of the agenda, which, it is noted, calls for general discussion and "final decision" on these subjects. There is some regret that the conference could not have met three months earlier, on the theory that its judgment on reparations might have carried sufficient weight with France and Germany to prevent the occupancy of the Rhine.

The registration file is a brief who's who of the card-holders. In this department the most unpopular library attendant, the "fine clerk," keeps the records of fines due and fines paid, and from this department goes forth the library messenger to recover unreturned books.

All the divisions of the library, of which there are sometimes more than 50, have to have supplies, such as pens, ink, writing paper, labels, paste, string, etc., so in most large libraries a store is maintained from which the articles needed are given out on requisition.

**STARVED ROCK BIDS TO BE OPENED FEB. 28**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—Bids for the Starved Rock Lock in the project to provide a navigable waterway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico are to be opened on Feb. 28, according to announcement just made here by the State Waterway Department. The department is to supervise the construction of the project between Chicago and La Salle, Ill., for which a bond issue of \$20,000,000 has been provided.

A bill has recently been introduced at Washington for the deepening by the Federal Government below La Salle to Cairo to give a nine foot channel from the lakes to the gulf. Medill McCormick (R) Senator from Illinois, is chairman of a Senate committee which in April is to inspect the project.

**STAMP COLLECTORS TO MEET**

ROCHESTER, Jan. 28.—Stamp collectors will celebrate the "diamond jubilee" of their cult during the present year by an international stamp exhibition in London during May, it is announced here. Many of the best known collectors have entered for the event, and the value of the various collections exhibited will be well over \$5,000,000.

**The Busy Librarian**

The modern librarian does not sit in his easy chair by a bright coal fire and read philosophy and poetry. He struggles with the items of his budget, which may total \$1,000,000 or more. He plans for standardization of services, for a better system of examinations. He prepares speeches of welcome to visiting dignitaries. He addresses learned societies, trade unions, mothers' clubs, and groups of school children. It is expected that in his own person he will unite the qualities of an efficiency expert, an architect, an author, a civil engineer, a bibli-

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Pasteurized and bottled in the country and shipped direct from farm to you. BOWMAN'S MILK is given every care possible to keep it absolutely safe.

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Our Brand Insures Quality in all paints,  
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For more than half a century we  
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Let us serve you.

**Stebbins Hardware Co.**

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**Make Your Bank Book  
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Your Bank Book will be your  
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of opportunity is unlocked. Do  
not "bank" on the investments you  
intend to make. Tomorrows never  
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start.

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**CHICAGO RAPIDLY IMPROVING  
400-ACRE MORTON ARBORETUM****Park to Contain Trees and Shrubs Hardy in Mississippi Valley Climate—Is Second in America**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—During the last

year much progress has been made on America's second large arboretum, which occupies 400 acres, near Chicago. Until last year the only extensive arboretum in the United States was the one in Boston, the 300-acre Arnold Arboretum, one of the foremost in the world, ranking with Kew Gardens, England, the largest of the three famous arboreta in the British Isles.

The new Morton Arboretum will bring the educational benefits of an arboretum to a group of people, students of botany and plant economics and those interested in trees, in another section of our vast country, a country whose range of climate and soil conditions is such that it could support many arboreta. Primarily, the new arboretum will deal with the trees and shrubs in the Mississippi

Valley, but plans are under way to collect woody plants that are hardy in this climate from all over the world.

"The arboretum will serve many purposes here in the middle west," said O. C. Simonds, the landscape designer in general charge of the work. "First it will show visitors all the trees and shrubs that are hardy, so if they wish to make selections for their home grounds or for creating landscapes in parks they can see specimens of everything available and will thus be guided in their selections. In time the relative rate of the growth of trees will be shown, which will be useful to those interested in forestry. As it preserves an open space on the region in which it is located, We can't have too many of these open spaces in our thickly settled communities. It also preserves many acres of natural forest, an increasingly valuable asset to all students of nature."

**LABOR AND CAPITAL TO MEET IN ILLINOIS**

"Get-Together" Conference Designed to Adjust Many Differences

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Feb. 14—A conference between state representatives of labor and industry on a general legislative program affecting both is for the first time being considered by leaders of both sides.

Chiefs of the manufacturers and of the Labor interests both favor the plan and are now taking it up with their constituents. "Such a get-together would be of great good to everyone concerned," John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I have felt the need for it for a number of years."

"I believe the manufacturers will support the plan," John M. Glenn, secretary of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, told the representative. "Besides adjusting compensation differences, as we have in the past under requirements of the Industrial Board, we should talk over other Labor-Capital measures. Among them are the minimum wage bill, pensions, unemployment insurance, eight-hour day for women workers, state police bill, industrial court and similar measures. If we can get together on some of these measures and make our agreements in advance, much of the time of the Legislature can be saved. I think we might save a month of their time if we could get together."

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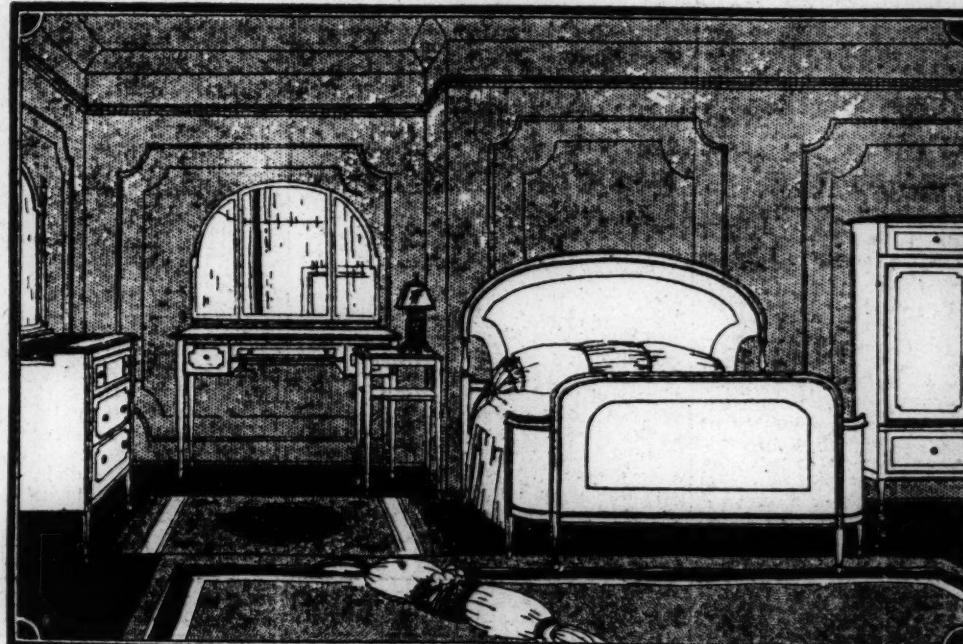
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Our Entire Stocks Are Reduced in

**The February Sale of Furniture**

The above is used as constant an-  
nouncement of the splendid Furniture  
Sale in progress here now. It is  
definite and important.

**Especially Featured at This Time  
Bedroom Suites of Combination Mahogany  
After the Adam Period in Design**

This is a remarkably beautiful bedroom suite, the wood selected and matched with expert skill, and the same care used in construction. Sketched above. Prices are as follows:

**Bow-End Bed, Full or Twin Size, at \$75 Each**

**50-Inch Dresser with Mirror 30 x 40 Inches, \$110**

**44-Inch Dresser with Mirror 30 x 34 Inches, \$82.50**

**40-Inch Chiffonier, \$72.50. 38-Inch Chiffonier, \$95**

**46-Inch Vanity Dresser, Priced \$135**

**46-Inch Toilet Table, Center and End Mirrors, \$85**

**Night-Stand, 15 x 16 Inches, Priced \$18.50**

*Sixth Floor, North*



## NEW SCHOOL LAWS DRAFTED IN KANSAS

**Proposed Revision Would Provide Standardization and Equitable Support**

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—A revision of the Kansas school laws and the placing of the public school system on a really modern basis has been presented to the Kansas Legislature. It is the first complete revision that has been made since 1883. The school system was founded in the early days of the State and as the State grew the legislatures have placed patches on the system to improve it. The result has been that there are many conflicting, ambiguous and incomplete sections of the school laws.

Two years ago the Legislature decided that the school system needed revision and a committee of two members from each branch of the Legislature, two members named by the Governor from the teaching forces of the State and the state Superintendent of Public Instruction were authorized to revise the school laws.

The new system provides for a complete school outfit which can be made to fit any county in the State. For the purpose of providing school buildings the district organization is maintained. The district may decide what type of building it wants for the children. But from that point on every school in every city and every county is as nearly standardized as it is possible to make it. Each school must be equipped with standard desks, maps, and books. Each school must have at least eight months of school. The standards of the teaching have been raised and the grading is to be as nearly uniform as possible.

There will be no weak and no strong districts as the result of fortunate circumstances in the way of taxable property. The school funds are to be raised over the entire county and distributed to each district so that none will be cramped and none will have a surplus.

The many different sorts of high schools are to be rebuilt into two high school systems. One will be the city high schools, to which country chil-

dren may go if most convenient, and the other is the rural high school supported entirely by the rural sections. The rural high schools may be entirely separated from the grade schools if desired, or there may be a consolidated district for both high and grade schools.

### CITY PLAN BOARD MAY BE ABOLISHED

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Mayor Frank Cramwell has threatened to abolish the city plan commission immediately. He says he will take this action to reduce the city's expenses, which have reached a high figure during his administration.

The commission is composed of many of the most prominent architects, landscape gardeners, and real estate men in Kansas City. George E. Kessler, nationally known for his work as city planner, is its consultant.

The commission has completed a city zoning plan that was regarded with high favor here, and to abolish the body now would mean "starting all over again" on civic beautification work here, according to Herbert V. Jones, past president of the Real Estate Board and chairman of the commission.

### ASSAULT CHARGED TO GIN DISPENSER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—A man accused of giving to another a drink of intoxicating liquid synthetic gin has been arrested on the charge of assault under Article 20, Section 240, which reads:

"Any one who administers to or causes to be administered to or taken by another, poison or any other destructive or noxious thing so as to endanger life of such other is guilty of assault in the first degree."

### CORRESPONDENCE UNIVERSITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Plans formulated by E. Haldeman-Julius of Girard, Kan., to establish a correspondence university have been abandoned, however, in this section. Mr. Haldeman-Julius has published 25,000,000 volumes of a pocket series of literary classics that retail at 10 cents a volume. He prints a weekly with a 500,000 circulation and a monthly with 100,000 subscribers.

## Washington Observations

Washington, Feb. 14  
TWO shining lights of the Senate irreconcilable group will arrive in Europe at almost the same moment next month—Hiram W. Johnson, of California, and George H. Moses, of New Hampshire. Mr. Moses sails on March 7 and Mr. Johnson embarks three days later. They have an engagement to meet in England, which is understood to be Mr. Johnson's principal destination. As tenderfoot in Europe, the Californian is expecting to have his New Hampshire colleague map out a tour for him. Mr. Moses confesses that the immediate purpose of his trip to the Old World is to accept an invitation from a racing friend to witness the Liverpool turf classic, the Grand National, but after that he will make an extended journey across the Continent, going as far afield as his old diplomatic stamping-ground at Athens, and thence to Constantinople.

Hiram Johnson has never been out of the United States. His political friends warmly approve of his intention to see a bit of the world and are convinced it will do him good. During Senate debates on international affairs, colleagues who have first-hand knowledge of foreign conditions say Mr. Johnson often has deplored his own ignorance of them and confessed it was a handicap. It is not known whether the Californian has accepted stamping invitations in Europe.

Herbert Hoover's "American Individualism" sets forth that all but two of the men who forgo their twice a week at the Cabinet table—the President, the Vice-President and the 10 heads of executive departments were boys who had to earn their living while still in their teens. The exceptions, it is understood, are Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Harding, Mr. Coolidge, and most members of the Cabinet grew up on modest farms. Hoover's father was a village blacksmith in Iowa.

Washington and the other American towns and cities that deal with the problem of reckless motoring, might with profit make the acquaintance of Col. G. T. Denison of Toronto, Ont. Colonel Denison for many years has functioned actively as Chief Police Magistrate of his native city. Whether a man is haled before his court for mere speeding or for running into pedestrians, Mr. Denison's unflinching habit is to inflict a jail sentence. He errs on the side

F. W. W.

### GERMANS GRATEFUL FOR RESCUE

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 26—Last September a Hamburg-American Line steamship, the Hammonia, was sunk off the coast of Spain, and Captain Day and the officers and men of the Kinfauns Castle effected the rescue of 365 passengers and crew under circumstances of great difficulty. A pleasant sequel to the receipt by Captain Day and his men of gifts from the Hamburg-American Line to express "their high admiration of the courageous qualities displayed by all the British seamen who were on the scene of action when the Hammonia sank."

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Home Made Candles  
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23 years of financial service

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Advices from Paris laud Ratine as a pleasing

spring material for frocks and suits. We are showing imports of ratine as originated by Rodier, Poiray and Lewisohn—in gorgeous and conservative colors—in a variety of novel weaves.—Grand Avenue Floor.

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## HEAVY SELLING FOLLOWS EARLY IRREGULARITY

**Violent Break in Sugar Shares Starts General Decline in Stock Market**

Opening prices in today's New York stock market were irregular, but the main tendency was upward. The initial demand was limited to a select assortment of steel, public utility and dividend-paying railroad shares. North American was pushed up 5% to a new high level for the year and Consolidated Gas opened 5% higher. Baldwin was heavy, dropping 1% points, to 133.

Oil and sugar shares also joined the upward movement, good gains having been recorded by Houston Oil and Punta Alegre Sugar. Federal Mining & Smelting preferred advanced 2 points in response to the higher dividend rate. Brooklyn Edison and American Can each rose 1 point.

Marine preferred dropped 1½ points in reflection of speculative disappointment over the sidetracking of the Ship Subsidy Bill by the United States Senate yesterday. Heaviness also was noted in Central Leather preferred and Studebaker.

Foreign exchanges opened easier.

Demand sterling fell below \$4.65 and francs were quoted just above 6.00 cents.

German marks continued to climb, having been quoted at .00434

as compared with their recent extreme low of .0020 cents.

### Several "Bearish" Factors

Marking up of the call money rate to 5 per cent sent a wave of selling orders into the market and prices sagged throughout the list. Profits taken and bear selling of the sugar issue on the maximum break of 100 points in raw sugar futures caused losses of 1 to 4 points in those shares.

Oil independent steels, equipments, some of the rails and a number of the specialties also were offered freely.

Baldwin gas as low as 137½ and Studebaker dropped below 119.

Independent strength of American Can and Columbia Gas & Electric, each of which advanced 2 points to new high records for the year, and of New York Central, American Hide & Leather preferred and a few other individuals issues eventually steadied the list and prices turned upward again around noon.

There was a partial revival of bullish interest in a varied assortment of stocks in the early afternoon, especially Famous Players, Replique and Vanadium steels, Laclede Gas and motor accessory issues which improved 1 to 3 points.

These gains were modified later when heavy selling of the customary leaders was resumed. Baldwin got down to near 136 and Crucible, U. S. Steel, Studebaker and the sugar shares gave way in a rapid manner. Further stiffening in the rates for call money, which touched 5½, encouraged aggressive short selling.

### New Haven Bonds Firmer

Sharp recovery of New Haven railroad mortgages, renewed liquidation of French bonds, continued firmness of United States Government securities and irregularity in the general list characterized today's early bond dealings.

The gains in the New Haven issues ranged from ½ point in the Convertible 4½ to 2% points in the Convertible 3½ of 1954. French 7½s and 8s each dropped 5 points to 91 and 94%, respectively, and Seine 7s dropped 1½ to 82%.

With the exception of the second 4½s, all the active United States bonds sold above 99. In the industrial list Punto Alegre Sugar 7s and Cuba Cane Convertible 7s moved to higher ground but Eastern Cuba 7½s dropped 1½ points.

Local tractions were heavy, the losses ranging from ½ to 1½ points.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hennig & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Open High Low Sale Close Last Prev

Mar. 28... 87 100 86 85 85 85

May 28... 28.13 28.43 28.13 28.30 27.28

July 27... 65 27.87 26.63 27.80 27.71

Oct. 25... 29 25.44 25.14 25.30 25.29

Dec. 25... 28.08 25.15 24.88 24.95 25.05

Liverpool Cotton Last Prev

Open High Low Sale close

March ... 14.28 15.12 13.32 13.45

May ... 14.28 15.27 15.12 15.45

July ... 15.00 15.01 14.99 14.97 15.03

Oct. 13... 12.75 12.75 12.88 12.75

Dec. 13... 12.88 12.88 12.41 12.46

Spots 15.84, down 13 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales, 6000 bales.

## CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat— Open High Low Close

May ... 1.14% 1.14% 1.14% 1.14%

July ... 1.14% 1.14% 1.14% 1.14%

Sept. ... 1.14% 1.14% 1.14% 1.14%

Corn— 75% 76% 75% 76%

July ... 1.14% 1.14% 1.14% 1.14%

Sept. ... 1.14% 1.14% 1.14% 1.14%

Oats— 45% 46% 45% 46%

July ... 43% 44% 43% 43%

Sept. ... 43% 44% 43% 43%

Lard— May 11.42 11.46 11.40 11.42

July 11.55 11.57 11.50 11.57

b. Bid.

## BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN, Feb. 14.—The weekly Bank of Germany report (in marks and 000 omitted) compares this week with last week.

Coin ..... 1,074,300 1,074,400  
Gold ..... 1,004,800 1,004,800

Trade certificates ..... 2,019,100 2,019,100

Advances ..... 122,261,400 95,516,800

Investment ..... 285,400,000 483,400,000

Other assets ..... 1,282,300,000 1,282,300,000

Circulation ..... 2,525,256,400 1,944,400,400

State deposits ..... 604,000,000 187,088,000

Private deposits ..... 797,851,500 605,205,700

Other assets ..... 380,180,000 266,778,000

Bank rate ..... 1.2% 1.2%

Loan bureau notes 13,200,000 13,400,000

\*With Bnk of Eng 50,032 50,032

## COPPER METAL HIGHER

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The price of electrolytic copper metal for domestic shipment is 15¢ cents a pound delivered at New York. Some producers are asking 15¢ and sales have already been made at that price for Connecticut valley shipment. The domestic demand is good, foreign in moderate volume. This is an advance of one-eighth cent compared with Friday,

## NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Last Prev

Open High Low Sale Close Last Prev

Feb. 13 Feb. 13 Feb. 13 Feb. 13 Feb. 13

Kennecott ..... 29 30 29 29 29 29 29

Kayne Tire ..... 94% 95% 93% 94% 94% 94% 94%

Laclede Gas ..... 84 85 84 85 84 84 84

Ajax Rubber ..... 53 54 53 54 53 54 53

Ajax Rumely pf 14% 14% 14% 14% 14% 14% 14%

Alaska Gold ..... 34 34 34 34 34 34 34

Allied Chem. ..... 76% 77% 76% 77% 77% 77% 77%

Am Reduction ..... 62% 63% 62% 64% 64% 64% 64%

Am Zinc ..... 77% 77% 76% 77% 77% 77% 77%

Am. Bk Nt Co. ..... 84 85 84 85 84 84 84

Am Beet Sug. ..... 48% 48% 48% 48% 48% 48% 48%

Am Can. ..... 90 93 90 93 90 93 90

Am Corp. ..... 114% 115% 113% 113% 113% 113% 113%

Am Crit. ..... 114% 115% 113% 113% 113% 113% 113%

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## MOST FACTORS IN WOOL MARKET ARE OF BULLISH KIND

Some Growers Think Prices at Peak but Demand Heavy and No Slump Indicated

The attention of the wool trade is being focused more and more on the new domestic clip, although dealers are to a greater or lesser degree halting between two opinions with reference to the advisability of holding off or contracting the new wools on the sheep's back on the part of the high level of values now obtaining.

Wool growers as a whole have had a fairly successful year; in fact, the appreciation in wool, they frankly say, has saved them from considerable loss. Many still have heavy debts hanging over their heads and will need, in some instances, two or three good seasons to put them back firmly on their feet. Last year they were able to pay all of their current expenses, including interest on borrowed money and have reduced the principal of their mortgages. With western banks fairly liquid, the wool growers are feeling rather independent, and knowing the scarcity of wool, they are asking the extreme amount they think it possible to get for this year's clips.

### Some Think Prices at Peak

There are those who declare it to be their firm belief that the wool market is about as high as it is likely to go for a long time, with the likelihood rather strong that values may depreciate. This last assumption is based in part on the slower condition of the market during the last week or two at the eastern seaboard, and upon the further belief that the mills have comfortable supplies in anticipation of the heavyweight season. It is interesting to note that the mills, whatever their gross stocks may be, are always insistent upon prompt shipment of nearly all the purchases they make currently.

There has been some business done in contracting the new clip in Utah on the basis of about 45@45c for good half-blood and three-eighths clips which may contain also a slight percentage of quarter-blood. This price is figured as equivalent to about \$1.25 clean basis, landed Boston. Some buying is reported for fine and fine medium wool in Nevada and California at about 42@43c, which is figured at about \$1.20, clean basis, landed Boston, for only fairly good topmarking wools. Some other scattering lots have been taken elsewhere, but no large quantity has been contracted as yet.

### Goods Market Looking Upward

The goods market is sound and some of the mills which have sold their goods have not yet covered in raw materials against their contract requirements. For this reason not a few of the dealers look up very strong, and even rising market. The manufacturers who have opened their goods are all reported to be doing well and even at the present price of wool are expected to dig a profit out of this year's business. The topmakers and yarn spinners at the moment are not receiving any very large demands.

The foreign market situation does not encourage the belief that the wool market is likely to go lower in the near future. London closed on Friday last with prices very firm as compared with the closing rates in the previous sale in December. The values of fine and medium-slipper wools were up 7½ per cent, while the prices ruling on low crossbreds were up about 10 per cent from the closing rates of the preceding series in Coleman Street.

The tone of the market during the closing week in London was noticeably stronger and American buyers were in the market more keenly both for fine wools and for low crossbreds as well as for the finer crossbreds. Americans bought 15,000 bales at the series, which is the most they have bought at a London auction series for some time, while the Continent took 55,000 bales and the English trade 97,000 bales. Belgium was a slow buyer at the sale.

### Foreign Demand Strong

The foreign primary markets are all exceedingly firm and the tendency, if anything, is steadily upward. Supplies of good wool in some of the Australian markets will practically be exhausted by the end of this month. Sydney and Melbourne opened on Monday with prices ruling very strong. Best wools 64-70s combing wools cost \$1.25 to \$1.27, clean basis, landed Boston, while best combing pieces were costing \$1.30 or a little better, in bond. The Cape market still is relatively high and the South African markets are all well sold up, and very independent on counter offers.

In the local market the interest has been chiefly in extremes in grade, good South American lustrous fours being in fairly good request at 24@25c in the grease, in bond, while choice 70s combing wools have likewise been in especial demand at about \$1.25, clean basis, for the best wools in bond. Medium fleeces and slipped wools have been in request, although not particular change in prices.

In fact the entire market has shown little change in the prices which have been current during the last ten days. Substitutes have been in good request and large quantities of mohair noils of medium to low grades have been in

demand at 35@35c. Pulled wools have been fairly well sold ahead for the balance of the season and at very strong prices. Scoured wools are very firm.

## HAYES WHEEL CO. PURCHASES THE IMPERIAL CONCERN

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—The Hayes Wheel Company has purchased at \$712,000, the stock of Imperial Wheel Company, which has been making at Flint, Mich., about 1500 sets or 5000 wheels a day. Hayes shipped 140,000 sets in January and now has a capacity of 180,000 a month. It earned approximately \$1,300,000, or above \$6 a share last year, and has a book value of more than \$20 a share. In 1921 after all charges, but before federal taxes, Hayes earned \$528,102, or \$2.64 a share on present \$2,000,000 capital. The capital previous to declaration of 20 per cent stock dividends last year was \$1,663,320.

The feature of the Hayes 1922 financial achievements was that on sales of only \$2,000,000 more in 1922 than in 1921 earnings more than doubled. Sales in 1921 were \$11,350,000, while the company earned \$528,102, compared with earnings of \$1,300,000, on sales of \$15,000,000 in 1922. Thus on an increase of 17 per cent in sales the company scored an increase of 147 per cent in profits. Unit wheel production in 1922 was 4,500,000, compared with 2,298,000 in 1921, or an increase of 95 per cent.

Hayes wheel stock is selling on the New York Curb around 39. Last year its price ranged from a low of 28 to a high of 41.

## SAN FRANCISCO'S GAIN IN CLEARINGS

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—San Francisco has jumped to fifth place in bank clearings among the leading commercial cities of the United States, surpassing both Pittsburgh and Kansas City, according to the Department of Research and Information of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce which has completed a study of bank clearings reported by the chief cities.

San Francisco bank clearings last year passed the \$7,000,000 mark, increasing 9.7 per cent over the previous year. The first nine cities rank as follows: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Detroit and Los Angeles.

## PITTSBURGH RAILWAY CO. REORGANIZATION PLAN PROGRESSING

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13.—Pittsburgh Railway Company entered into agreement with Allegheny County commissioners by which the latter agree to accept \$350,000, payable over an 18-year period, without interest, in settlement of all claims, thus removing another stumbling block from the reorganization plan.

President Thompson of the company said that \$5,000,000 new capital which is to be provided by the Philadelphia Company is now in the bank ready for use, and that about \$3,000,000 of this will be used for new cars.

## MCCRORY STORES STOCK DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—McCrory Stores declared a 10 per cent stock dividend on common stock, payable March 1, to stock of record Feb. 20.

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent in cash, instead of stock as heretofore, has been declared, payable March 1, to stock of record Feb. 20.

It is stated that it is not their intention to change the policy of paying regular quarterly dividends in stock for the balance of the year.

## JAPANESE BUY APPARATUS

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Japanese Electric Light Company has placed an order with the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company for 50,000 kilowatt turbo-generating plant. This is the first time a Japanese company has ordered a plant elsewhere than from America.

## EXCHANGE HOURS EXTENDED

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—Both the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges will try the experiment, beginning Wednesday, of remaining open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. instead of closing between 12:30 and 2 p.m.

## MOODY'S RATINGS

### Fifteen Years of MOODY'S RATINGS

IN 1908, before this organization was founded, security ratings were unheard of. Today Moody's Ratings are universally recognized as the standard method of judging stock and bond values. We have gained the confidence of the investing public because—

Long experience, careful study and conscientious effort have made our opinions reliable and our ratings accurate. We do not claim to be infallible, but our record has shown our judgment to be surprisingly correct in the vast majority of cases.

Our absolute independence and impartiality are attested by the fact that we have never during our existence bought or sold a bond or stock, nor do we accept financial advertising in any form for our publications.

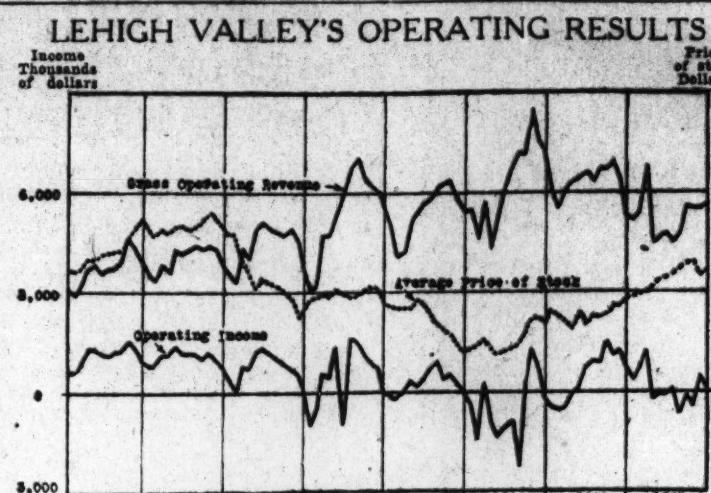
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## MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

JOHN MOODY, President

35 Nassau Street, New York City

BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO LOS ANGELES  
111 Milk St. Real Estate Trust Bldg. First National Bank Bldg. Pacific Mutual Bldg.



## ARMOUR CONTROL NOW IN HANDS OF A COMMITTEE

Purchase of Morris & Co. Called "Practically an Established Fact"—Meeting Feb. 20

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—Control of Armour & Co., Chicago packers, has passed from J. Ogden Armour, chairman of the board and holder of approximately 80 per cent of the common stock, to a committee of three Chicago and New York bankers, according to a news story published today by the Chicago Herald and Examiner.

Polished steel rings, imported to be used as ornaments on automobile bodies, and polished brass spangles, used in the manufacture of hat bands, from 25 to 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 262, tariff act of 1913.

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Henry T. Rainey, Congressman from Illinois, says federal taxes have increased from 4¢ cents to 30¢ per capita in the last 5 years.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Cotton consumed during January amounted to \$10,375 bales of lint and 49,804 of linters, compared with 527,945 of lint and 49,078 of linters in December and 43,826 of linters in January last year, the United States Census Bureau announced today.

The Taylor Bon Ton Works, Inc., obtained a ruling reducing the tariff rate on imitation narrow cotton tapes, used in the manufacture of hat bands, from 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 258, to 25 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 262, tariff act of 1913.

Henry T. Rainey, Congressman from Illinois, says federal taxes have increased from 4¢ cents to 30¢ per capita in the last 5 years.

## FEDERAL REPORT ON THE JANUARY USE OF COTTON

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## Gillette Safety Razor Co.

We have prepared a new illustrated summary presenting the remarkable record of this unique company, and containing the latest available data as to earnings and output. At your request we will be pleased to send you a copy.

## CHASE & COMPANY

Members Boston Stock Exchange

19 Congress St., Boston

## Free of Massachusetts and Present Normal Federal Income Taxes

### 55,000 SHARES

Capital Stock of

## PACIFIC MILLS

(MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION)

Par Value \$100 per Share

Present annual dividend rate 6% payable quarterly February, May, August and November 1st

### Capitalization

Capital Stock (400,000 shares all one class) \$40,000,000

The Company has no Funded Debt

Stock is listed on the Boston Stock Exchange and application will be made to list on the New York Stock Exchange.

The information contained in this advertisement is furnished by the Company.

**BUSINESS:** Pacific Mills are the largest manufacturers in the world of printed, dyed and bleached cotton goods, and of cotton-warp and all-wool dress goods. Plants are at Lawrence, Mass., Dover, N. H., and Columbia, S. C., with an aggregate of 182 acres of floor space containing 663,282 cotton and worsted spindles and 15,851 looms. About 40% of the cotton cloth woven by the Company is manufactured by its mills in the South for finishing and printing at its print works in Lawrence.

**GROWTH:** The Company was incorporated in Massachusetts in 1850, and began business in 1852. Starting with a capital of \$1,000,000, it has grown steadily during its 70 years of operation and on December 31, 1922, had outstanding \$40,000,000 Capital Stock and had \$7,663,961 surplus. Of the increase in capital stock since 1852, \$29,000,000 was issued as stock dividends, capitalizing accumulated profits invested in the business, and \$10,000,000 stock was sold from time to time for prices at or above par (averaging \$125 per share), affording valuable subscription rights to stockholders.

**ASSETS:** Capital Stock and surplus on December 31, 1922, amounted to \$47,663,961, representing a book value of \$119 per share for the present \$40,000,000 stock. We are satisfied that this valuation is conservative.

**EARNINGS:** Average annual profits applicable to dividends for the 7 years ending December 31, 1922, were \$8,544,102, or \$1,444,102 in excess of the \$2,400,000 required to pay 6% dividends on the present stock. These 7 years include the very unfavorable year 1920 (when the sudden great decline in price of cotton and cotton cloths, and consequent heavy writing down of inventories at the end of the year, resulted in the only loss from operations in the Company's history), and also include the year 1922 when the Northern plants of the Company, in common with many of the large textile plants in New England, were closed down during a large part of the year, by reason of strikes of operatives. Notwithstanding the strike the Company showed a substantial profit for the year 1922.

Since the resumption of operation on Sept. 1, 1922, the Company has been producing and selling goods at the highest rate in its history. Its profits are now at a rate of more than \$400,000 per month or more than 12% per annum on its \$40,000,000 stock.

**DIVIDENDS:** The Company has paid cash dividends in every year except two during the 63 years since dividends were inaugurated in 1859. The exceptions were the years 1852 and 1888, the regular rate paid in 1920, 1921 and 1922 was 12% on \$20,000,000 stock which is equivalent to the 6% rate now being paid on \$40,000,000 stock. Total cash dividends paid during the last 60 years, since 1852, have aggregated \$36,482,528. In addition, stock dividends aggregating \$29,000,000 have been paid, viz.: \$6,000,000 in 1912, \$3,000,000 in 1917 and \$20,000,000 (100%) in December, 1922.

**FINANCIAL CONDITION:** Current assets on December 31, 1922, \$27,997,694, were nearly 4 times total indebtedness of \$7,010,901.

**MANAGEMENT:** The management will continue in the hands of the same men who have successfully conducted the business for many years. The Treasurer, Mr. Edwin Farnham Greene, who is the chief executive of Pacific Mills, has held this position for the last 15 years. The well known commission house, Lawrence & Co., have been selling agents for Pacific Mills for 40 years.

\$97½ Per Share, to Yield Over 6.15%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Jackson & Curtis  
Estabrook & Co.  
Curtis & Sanger

## ROAD CUTS ITS "FREE TIME" FOR GOODS ON PIERS

Paper Pulp Importers Particularly Affected by Boston & Maine's New Rule

Importers, particularly those who bring large quantities of wood pulp into the United States from Scandinavian and other countries, are interested in the new tariff of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which has just been put into effect.

The road has abolished the 15 days of free time allowed importers to move goods from the piers, after arrival, substituting instead the same rule that is in force on other railroads, namely, six days of free time, after the discharge of a vessel, before the goods are charged for demurrage. Storage charges for goods left longer than six days have been increased to 6½ mills a hundred pounds.

### Business Attracted

This action of the Boston & Maine Railroad puts Hoosac Tunnel docks and Mystic piers, Charlestown, Mass., on a parity with the East Boston docks of the Boston & Albany road and the South Boston pier of the New Haven Railroad.

The Boston & Maine attracted much business to Boston when it first instituted the 15 days' free time, despite opposition of the other roads to the longer free period.

Wood pulp, which formerly went to Baltimore and other ports, began coming to Boston where it was shipped by rail to New England paper mills at less expensive transportation rates than when it came in via Baltimore. Much of this business, however, is now being diverted to the more southern ports again, where it is possible to enjoy the privileges of longer free time on the docks.

Experts who studied the congestion at the port of Boston recently recommended that free time be made uniform at this port and that all carriers promptly enforce their prerogative of putting merchandise into public storehouses at the end of the free time, unless it was removed before, as a relief to the congested transatlantic terminals. The action of the Boston & Maine is a step in that direction and will undoubtedly help to relieve congestion, but, by diverting much business to other ports.

### Congestion Relief

Meantime much attention is being given by steamship interests to the problem of overcoming the present congestion. C. H. Steague & Son, large steamship owners, have leased Fiske Wharf on Atlantic Avenue, previously used for coastwise business, and are now using it for overseas commerce. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs at this port, has asked the United States Treasury Department for 20 additional customs inspectors to facilitate the work of handling imports at Boston and recently went to Washington to personally place the situation before federal officials.

### DIVIDENDS

The Atlantic Refining Company declared a dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 21. A stock dividend of 900 per cent was paid on this issue Dec. 26, last. Previous to that time quarterly dividends had been suspended.

Texas Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable March 31 to stock of record March 23.

Remington Typewriter Company today declared a dividend of \$2.50 a share on the first preferred stock, payable March 5 to stockholders of record Feb. 22. This is on account of accrued distributions for the quarters ended Dec. 31, 1921, and March 31, 1922, and leaves \$2.25 a share still unpaid on issues.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has declared a 2 per cent dividend on the preferred stock for the half year ended Dec. 31, 1922, 2½ per cent dividends on the common stock for the quarter which ended on the same date. The dividends are payable March 31 to holders of record March 20.

Directors of the Federal Mining & Smelting Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 15 to stockholders of record March 12.

National Sugar Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Nebraska Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Atlas Powder Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock payable March 10 to holders of record Feb. 28.

Philadelphian Electric Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable March 15 as registered Feb. 19.

Prudential Player declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12 common dividends payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Standard Gas & Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 25.

The Cross Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1.

American Laundry Machine Company declared a quarterly dividend of 38 cents a share on new common stock payable March 1.

Mr. Wrigley Jr. Company declared the regular monthly dividends of 50 cents on the common, payable May 1, June 1, July 1.

American Power & Light declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 16. This is an increase of ½ per cent over former quarterly dividends.

The Dyer Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 8% Preferred

Next Dividend Payable March 1 to Stock of Record Feb. 20.

Stock purchased before Feb. 20 will receive the 2% quarterly dividend payable March 1.

The Dyer Company assures proper distribution of its products by establishing its own selling branches in strategic points. The making and selling of their re-

## ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE EARN \$10.59 A SHARE

The Illinois Bell Telephone Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows a net profit of \$6,353,828 after charges and taxes, equivalent to \$10.59 a share on \$60,000,000 stock, compared with \$5,625,952, or \$11.25 a share on \$50,000,000 stock in 1921.

The income account for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, compares as follows:

	1922	1921
Oper. rev.	\$47,667,284	\$44,469,882
Total net rev.	12,267,585	11,331,742
Other expenses	8,738,625	8,000,000
Other Inc.	500,218	274,810
Total Inc.	8,228,893	7,449,120
Net after chgs.	6,353,828	5,625,952
Dividends	4,000,000	3,600,000
Surplus	2,353,829	2,025,952

## CANADIAN REVENUE RECEIPTS LARGER

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Preliminary figures of customs and excise receipts for January reveal a substantial increase over last year. The total revenue was \$22,516,986 compared with \$17,195,744 for January, 1922.

For 10 months of the fiscal year ended Jan. 31 receipts were \$222,289,217, compared with \$191,395,250 in the previous year. January customs import duties totaled \$9,825,403, compared with \$9,064,054; excise taxes \$10,095,446, compared with \$5,580,616 and excise duties of \$2,486,100, about the same as last year.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Year Renewal rate	4%	4%
Quotations com'l paper	4½	5½
Year money	4½	5½
Customers' com'l loans	5½	5½
Individual eos co. loans	5½	5½
Today Yesterday		
Bar silver in New York	63½c	63½c
Bar silver in London	304d	304d
Mexican dollar	50c	50c
Swedish krona	88s 10d	88s 10d
Domestic bar silver	89s 9c	89s 9c
Acceptance Market		
Spot, Boston delivery		
Eligible Banks—		
60@60 days	3½	4½
Under 30 days	3½	4½
Leading Central Bank Rates		
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:		
P.C. P.C.		
Boston 4 Chicago 4½		
New York 4 St. Louis 4½		
Philadelphia 4½ Atlanta 4½		
Cleveland 4½ Minneapolis 4½		
Richmond 4 Dallas 4½		
Atlanta 4½ San Francisco 4½		
Adirondack 4½		
Athens 6½ Madrid 5½		
Berlin 12 Paris 5		
Budapest 8 Prague 5½		
Bucharest 6 Stockholm 4½		
Brussels 6½ Sofia 5½		
Christiania 6 Tokyo 3½		
Copenhagen 6 Vienna 5		
Helsingfors 9 Warsaw 7		
Clearing House Figures		
Boston New York		
Exchanges... \$67,000,000 \$1,029,000,000		
Year ago today... 50,000,000		
Deposits... 88,000,000		
F.R. Bank credit... 25,645,098 \$1,000,000		
Foreign Exchange Rates		
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:		
Last		
Sterling	Current	Previous
Cables	4,648	4,5648
Francs	4,631½	4,5848
Gilders	.0347	.0345
Guards	.0477	.0481
Lira	.0477	.0481
Swiss francs	.1875	.1879
Peruvian	.1875	.1875
Belgian francs	.0621	.0615
Kronen (Aust.)	.0144	.0144
Sweden	.2648	.2647
Denmark	.1881	.1885
Ireland	.1881	.1888
Greece	.0122	.0122
Argentina	.844	.842
Switzerland	.028	.026
Hungary	.00037%	.0004
Servia	.01	.0099
Finland	.0262	.0262
Czechoslovakia	.0097	.0098
Portugal	.045	.045
Spain	.7214	.7134
Shanghai	.045	.045
Hong Kong	.7214	.7134
China	.32	.3195
Yokohama	.4845	.4845
Brazil	.1135	.1155
Uruguay	.1135	.1244
Chile	.1135	.1190
Peru	.412	.412
Cent thousand.		

## SHORAGES OF FREIGHT CARS ARE STILL FELT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Freight car shortages are still being encountered by railroads and shippers, according to the car service division of the American Railway Association.

The number of cars short of shippers' demands on Jan. 31, was 73,269, or 515 more than the number short one week before.

At the same time, the report said,

there were 26,555 cars in surplus,

scattered over portions of railroad lines where no current demand existed for them.

## AGITATION OVER CRUDE RUBBER IS CLOSELY WATCHED

### Big Manufacturing Center of Ohio Sensitive to Supply and Demand

AKRON, O., Feb. 14 (Special)—Increased agitation for greater supplies and lower prices of crude rubber, with possibly some of it coming from the Philippines, is of great interest to the rubber goods manufacturing trade in this part of the United States, particularly among makers of automobile tires. The industry involves about \$750,000,000 in yearly business.

Necessarily the slightest change in crude rubber costs, the price of raw cotton or the demands of labor affect prices paid by the consumer for rubber goods in all parts of the world.

### Variied Demands for Rubber

All of the large rubber manufacturing concerns, with the exception of one, produce vastly more than tires. They conduct a world-wide business in mechanical rubber goods, rubber heels, balloons, hard rubber products, and more than 20,000 miscellaneous items made solely or largely of rubber.

Following the inception of the British export rubber tax, crude rubber responded almost immediately from its middling low price for a long period of about 14 cents a pound to 37 cents, being very firm at that level for more than a week.

Reacting to around 34 cents, the present market, there is little likelihood of it remaining long on that basis, the hurry of speculators to sell at a profit and the reaction in sentiment following the United States Department of Commerce's endorsement of the plan to supply the United States with rubber from American sources is among the reasons for the reaction.

### Higher Prices In Sight

If automobile registration continues at the average strike, nearly 45,000,000 tires must be provided for the current year's demand. Using the fair estimate of an average of nine pounds of rubber to a tire, averaging the sizes, means considerably more than 200,000 tons of rubber needed in a normal year for tire requirements alone.

Of recent years approximately 325,000 tons have been imported annually by the United States. Under the new British rubber export revenue law shipments amounting to more than 60 per cent of about this figure must be taxed. Figuring that to the 200,000 tons of rubber required for spot use in tire manufacturing must be added nearly one-third this figure for tires that must be made during the winter storage months and carried over, it will be seen that a very large per cent of the rubber required will be super-taxed.

Mr. Pratt brought to this office the experience of a successful business executive, and an intimate knowledge of the out of doors, gained through many camping and hunting trips in various parts of the United States and Canada. He had a clear vision of the need of conserving the natural resources of the country and was instrumental in shaping legislation in the interest of conservation. During his administration, an appropriation of \$750,000 for the purchase of additional lands to be held by the State for the general purposes of conservation was voted, and recommendations were made that some 400,000 additional acres of land be added to the Forest Preserve in the Adirondacks and Catskills.

Mr. Pratt's first conservation work, however, was not that of natural resources, but the conservation of boyhood and young manhood, first with the Y. M. C. A. and then with the Boy Scouts of America. In this latter organization he has been intensely interested, serving as the treasurer of its National Council since its inception, and has given much of his time to this work for the boys of America.

Mr. Pratt is the first president of the Adirondack Mountain Club. He is an expert in photography, a firm believer in the educational value of the cinema, and as a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History, both of New York City, has given much attention to enlarging their collection of motion pictures, to be used in their educational work among the school children and general public.

Already tire prices to the consumer

have been sharply advanced and if some relief is not afforded as regards crude rubber supplies prices may go higher.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The increasing demand for crude rubber and the desirability of obtaining it, if possible within American territory, has led President Harding to recommend to the



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising. Five Lines

ILLINOIS	ILLINOIS	ILLINOIS	ILLINOIS	INDIANA	IOWA
<b>Chicago</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Chicago</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Evanston</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Oak Park</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Peoria</b> <i>(Continued)</i>	<b>Des Moines</b> <i>(Continued)</i>
<b>NORTH SHORE TRUST &amp; SAVINGS BANK</b> A STATE BANK Sheridan Road and Argyle Street Capital \$200,000.00 Surplus \$25,000.00 Under State and Clearing House Supervision. We solicit your business in all branches of Banking. Commercial Savings Real Estate Loans and Insurance "SERVICE—COURTESY—SAFETY" The Oldest Bank in Woodlawn <b>WOODLAWN TRUST &amp; SAVINGS BANK</b> Member Federal Reserve System 63rd Street at Woodlawn Avenue CHICAGO Resources \$6,000,000.	<b>P. F. PETTIBONE &amp; CO.</b> 18 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO Printers, Stationers, Binders Lithographers, Steel Die, and Copper Plate Engravers An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all lines of stationery, book and office, general supplies for church and Sunday schools, Local leaflets, pocket size. Blank books and office supplies. Remember the address—18 SO. LA SALLE ST.	<b>MITCHELL'S HAT SHOP EXCLUSIVE MODELS</b> 610 Davis Street Phone 607	<b>Dry Cleaning</b> Laundry Service! Ours is a laundry plant at last, and we are proud of it. Our employees are trained. Our methods studied and our equipment up-to-date. We believe you will find our employees to be courteous and obliging. Try one of BROOKS LAUNDRY CO. Oak Park 182 Austin 867 Oak Park 183 Maywood 50	<b>THE STORE WIDE JANUARY CLEARANCE</b> is now in effect throughout the store. Values are distinctly out of the ordinary.	<b>CIRCLE FLOWER STORE</b> An Indoor Garden 45 MONUMENT PLACE INDIANAPOLIS
<b>AETNA STATE BANK</b> Lincoln and Fullerton Avenues Member of Clearing House Association	<b>PRINTING</b> BINDING BOOKLETS ENGRAVING Printing of Character and Dignity	<b>HIGHLAND PARK</b>	<b>DECORATING PAINTING</b> MAYNE—109 Marion St., Oak Park, Ill. Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Enamels, etc.	<b>RICHMOND</b> LIST REAL ESTATE WITH ME BUY REAL ESTATE FROM ME All transactions negotiated on the basis of J. B. MAAG No. 7 So. 7th Street WATCHE, CLOCK AND JEWELRY REPAIRING H. CLYDE ST. JOHN No. 7 So. 7th Street PROMPT SERVICE	<b>FRANKEL CLOTHING CO.</b> OUTFITTERS TO MEN AND BOYS KUPPENHEIMER AND SOCIETY BRAND Clothes STETSON AND KNOX Hats MANHATTAN SHIRTS VASSAR UNDERWEAR Walnut St., Bet. 5th & 6th Des Moines, Iowa
<b>The Swiss Shop</b> BLOUSES, NEGLIGEES, LINGERIE	<b>Fisher Maid Direct to the Weaver</b> Taste Mark	<b>THE FISHER GARMENT CO.</b> Costumes, Dresses, Coats and Suits 165-178 WADAMS ST. CHICAGO On the Wholesale District	<b>NEAL'S</b> MOVING, EXPRESSING, PACKING AND STORAGE AUTO LIVERY, DAY OR NIGHT CALLS 86-88 Main St., Park Ridge, Ill. Phone, Park Ridge 1251.	<b>South Bend</b>	<b>YOUNKER BROTHERS</b> INTERIOR DECORATORS OF HOMES, CHURCHES AND BUSINESS BUILDINGS Consultation Involves No Obligation Whatever
<b>FEILCHENFELD BROS.</b> QUALITY MEAT MARKETS	<b>NASH STEARNS-KNIGHT WILLS SAINTE CLAIRE AUTOMOBILES</b>	<b>Lake Shore Motor Company</b> 55 So. St. Johns Avenue Highland Park, Illinois	<b>P. C. BARTLETT CO. GROCERS</b> Phones Main 418—Main 8755 529 MAIN ST.	<b>KLINGEL</b> SMART SHOE FASHIONS for Women Palace Theatre Bldg., So. Bend	<b>DAVIDSONS—Des Moines</b> February Sale Now in Progress
<b>LINDSAY STORAGE CO.</b> 601 E. 63rd St. Hyde Park 7176	<b>THE GREEN TEA POT</b> Luncheon To Dinner FRESH BAKED GOODS DAILY We furnish all refreshments for parties with maid service. 10 N. Sheridan Rd., Highland Park, Illinois Phone 1617	<b>ALBERT LARSON</b> Stationery Correspondence and paperies of standard grades. YOUR HOME TOWN MERCHANT	<b>LESTER STEVENS COAL</b> Main 5056 106 Rohman St. R. P. OCKENGA INSURANCE 529 Peoria Life Bldg.	<b>HARRIS-EMERY'S</b> A Center of First Importance in Home Beautifying	
<b>MOVING PACKING SHIPPING</b> May we have an opportunity to serve you?	<b>THE RELIABLE LAUNDRY</b> Highland Park and Libertyville, Illinois Laundries, Dry Cleaners and Dyers Telephone 179	<b>MEIERHOFF HARDWARE COMPANY</b> The Store of Quality—Service and Satisfaction Highland Park, Ill.	<b>ROCKFORD</b> REAL ESTATE INSURANCE F. S. MADDEN 602 Trust Bldg. Realtor Rockford, Illinois Quality Bakery Goods at WEBER'S HOME BAKERY 607 West State Street	<b>VALLEY NATIONAL BANK</b> Walnut and Fourth Street Business Solicited in every department of banking	
<b>CORNELIA GARAGE CO.</b> Accessories Oils Greases Tires Our Aim—A Garage that is a satisfactory home for the car of the man who cares.	<b>H. FRIEBELE</b> Exterior and Interior Painting and Decorating. 606 Onward Ave., Highland Park, Ill. Tel. 245	<b>EDWARD HINES LUMBER CO.</b> Dealers in LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL PARK RIDGE, ILL. E. A. HARTMAN, Mgr.	<b>Rock Island</b> THE CABLE MUSIC HOUSE Country and satisfaction with every purchase or your money cheerfully refunded. 1710 3d Avenue Phone R. I. 481	<b>THE HOUSE OF FOULKE BROS.</b> The Best Wear—That Men Wear Hats, Haberdashery and Clothing Courteous Salesmen	
<b>The Roselma SWEETS AND THINGS</b> (Kottage Kook) Lunchrooms Afternoon Tea Dinners	<b>MADAM PUTNAM</b> Hotel Kenmore Room 122	<b>La Grange</b> Spring Suits Smartly Styled for Seasonable Service	<b>Wilmette</b> JOHN H. ROLOFF 126 WEST PARK AVENUE Telephone Park Ridge 137	<b>S. JOSEPH &amp; SONS</b> 400-402 WALNUT Quality Jewelry Since 1871	
<b>MILA V. ZELLER IMPORTER MILLINER</b> 5929 W. Chicago Avenue ATLANTA, CHICAGO, ILL. For your money's worth Go to KLINKE'S MARKET Est. 1888 2606 OGDEN AVENUE Homemade Sausage Restaurant Supplies	<b>Congress Park</b> ROBT. HOULBERG Decorator Tel. Brookfield 1967 Congress Park, Ill.	<b>PARK RIDGE STATE BANK</b> LA GRANGE, ILL. Capital and Surplus, \$150,000.00 Resources \$2,008,172.72 Affiliated Member Chicago Clearing House Association. Member Federal Reserve System. We Transact a General Banking Business and Satisfy Your Patronage.	<b>PARK RIDGE STATE BANK</b> Open Saturday Evenings 6 to 8 P.M. ROBINSON'S CANDY SHOP 80 Prospect Ave. Why not buy fresh' candies? We make our own daily—also All-Cream Ice Cream	<b>THE VIQUESNEY CO.</b> Terre Haute, Ind. PRINTERS—ENGRAVERS OFFICE OUTFITTERS	
<b>Edgewater Printing Co.</b> C. H. CUSHING, Pres. Printing and Engraving of Quality Artistic, Up-to-date Type Faces	<b>East St. Louis, Ill.</b> Thorne's FOR DRY GOODS	<b>Peoria</b> Peoria Plumbing Company W. M. RICHARD STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING 112 South Monroe Street Telephone Main 1854	<b>Peoria</b> HENNIGES & CO. PRINTERS 326-328 HARRISON ST. Phone Main 1235	<b>OUR X-RAY MACHINE</b> Takes the guess out of Shoe Fitting HORNUNG'S 655 Wab. Ave., TERRE HAUTE	
<b>M.M. BEAR CO.</b> NOT INC. ENGRAVED, MEDICAL AND COMMERCIAL STATIONERY C. B. MULLEN, Manager Room 808, 14 W. Washington St., Chicago Phone Central 6577	<b>Elgin</b> Home National Bank Elgin, Ill. Invites your banking business	<b>La Grange</b> LaGrange Trust and Room 214 Savings Bank Bldg. LaGrange 1102	<b>La Grange</b> La Grange 500 Catering to discriminating people CLEANING DYEING TAILORING	<b>Ermisch My Cleaner</b> 106 No. 7th St. Phone Wab. 6500 "Cleaners of Anything Cleanable"	
<b>Mac Pherson Corset Shop</b> Specialist for the Larger Woman 611-612 Venetian Bldg., 15 E. Washington St. Bell. Dearborn 4881	<b>Congress Park</b> ROBT. HOULBERG Decorator Tel. Brookfield 1967 Congress Park, Ill.	<b>Suburban Service Cleaners</b> LaGrange Trust and Room 214 Savings Bank Bldg. LaGrange 1102	<b>Beyer-Marshall &amp; Inc.</b> SUCCESSOR TO BULACH MARSHALL MILLINERY FURNITURE, RUGS and DRAPERS of Quality 812 S. JEFFERSON ST.	<b>Waukegan</b> ARLINGTON HOTEL Waukegan, Ill. AMERICAN PLAN TEMPLE STUDIO 19 North Genesee Street COMMERCIAL and ARTISTIC PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY	
<b>THE KENVIEW</b> 1342 East 53rd Street A Home for Those Desiring Rest and Care Tel. Hyde Park 7921	<b>Evanson</b> LORD'S Fountain Square Evanston, Illinois	<b>Peoria</b> Peoria Favorite Department Stores	<b>Peoria</b> HENNIGES & CO. PRINTERS 326-328 HARRISON ST. Phone Main 1235	<b>IOWA</b> Cedar Rapids	
<b>JOHN S. VANCE GOOD DRY GOODS</b> 3418-3415 Lawrence Avenue "As Good As We Say, Or We Make It That Way"	<b>HAIG O. CARTOZIAN</b> Importers of Oriental Rugs, Cleaning, Repairing, Hand Work by Native Armenians. 1410 Sherman Ave. Phone 8286	<b>Moline</b> Home Made Pork Sausage N. E. HOKINSON 908 16th St., Moline, Ill. Moline 3205	<b>Post Grocery Company</b> Staple and Fancy Groceries Phone 2733 52 Williams Street	<b>Goshen</b> THE SMITH-CLARK CO. HOME OUTFITTERS Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Linoleums Goshen, Indiana	
<b>INCOME, ESTATE AND BUSINESS INSURANCE</b> Correctly Applied RACE N. WILT 612-122 S. Michigan Ave. Harrison 7435	<b>LONDON'S FLOWER SHOP</b> 1712 Sherman Ave. Phone 682. Res. Phone 386.	<b>VICTROLA RECORDS</b> Our payments to suit your convenience. Science Monitor readers appreciate.	<b>HARRY W. CRAVENS</b> Groceries—Meats FRESH BAKERY GOODS DAILY FROM OUR OWN BAKERY	<b>WILCOX FLOWER SHOP</b> Montrose Hotel Bldg. Phone 1012	
<b>CHRIST MEYERDIERKS MOVING AND TRANSFER</b> Shipping, packing, storage; no distance removed; move you any distance east of Chicago by motor truck; goods insured while in transit; furniture handled by experienced men. 3635 Sherman Ave. Wellington 5445	<b>COTTON'S MUSIC SHOP</b> On the avenue Oak Park	<b>ROYAL CLEANERS &amp; TAILORS</b> MOLINE, ILL. Moline 2711	<b>Apparel of Quality for Women</b> PEORIA, ILL. "Satisfaction Always"	<b>SHOES</b> JAS. A. SNYDER 200 2nd Avenue	
<b>WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.</b> 212-2723 FULLERTON AVE. Tel. ARMITAGE 0009	<b>Oak Park</b> Rosenfeld's Dress Shop	<b>CITIZENS ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE CO.</b> ICE—COLD STORAGE—COAL 2322 South Adams St. Phone 4-0060	<b>Hammond</b> POST GROCERY COMPANY Staple and Fancy Groceries Phone 2733 52 Williams Street	<b>Hammond</b> MARINELLO BEAUTY PARLOR Appointments by phone—Dev. 7063 306 Whitaker Building HAIR DRESSING AND MANICURING	
<b>ARGYLE JEWELERS</b> Diamond Setters 1124 Argyle Street Tel. Ravenswood 2809	<b>EVANSTON FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE</b> CHARLES E. WARE, Pres. Storage—Moving—Packing Main Office 1821 Benson Avenue	<b>SCHOLLE'S FLOWERS</b> THE STORE AROUND THE CORNER AVENUE FLOWER SHOP 811 Lake Street Phone Oak Park 840	<b>INDIANAPOLIS</b> COAL—COAL—COAL BUILDING MATERIAL YOU BUY FROM US AND SAVE MONEY The Quality of Our Merchandise Is the Reason. Prompt Delivery.	<b>AHRENS &amp; ALLISON TAILORS AND CLEANERS</b> Day, 7001 411 West 3rd Street	
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<b>WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.</b> 212-2723 FULLERTON AVE. Tel. ARMITAGE 0009	<b>COLE BROS.</b> FLORISTS	<b>C. L. LOHRMANN &amp; SONS</b> Practical Painters and Decorators Phone 4-4828 1012 Western Avenue	<b>INDIANAPOLIS</b> IF IN NEED OF FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS Stands: 382 Vegetable Market CITY MARKET HOUSE	<b>Goldman-Cobacker Co.</b> HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES High Grade Hats and Furnishings 400-411 Walnut Street	
<b>RIDER &amp; DICKERSON</b> Printers and Engravers 222 So. Dearborn Street CHICAGO	<b>C. I. CARD</b> DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS 1827 Maple Ave. Phone 827	<b>J. LOHRMANN &amp; SONS</b> Practical Painters and Decorators Phone 4-4828 1012 Western Avenue	<b>Music</b> with Meals ON THE White Cafeteria CIRCLE Place	<b>WALK-OVER SHOES</b> for men and women MERCHANTS TRANSFER & STORAGE 811 Quincy St. Topeka, Kansas	
<b>WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.</b> 212-2723 FULLERTON AVE. Tel. ARMITAGE 0009	<b>COLE BROS.</b> FLORISTS	<b>D. H. LACKEY ELECTRIC CO.</b> INC. Electrical Contractors and Dealers in Pictures, Supplies and Appliances 105 South Jefferson Ave. Phone 8778 Main	<b>INDIANAPOLIS</b> IF IN NEED OF FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS Stands: 382 Vegetable Market CITY MARKET HOUSE	<b>WALK-OVER SHOES</b> for men and women MERCHANTS TRANSFER & STORAGE 811 Quincy St. Topeka, Kansas	
<b>WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.</b> 212-2723 FULLERTON AVE. Tel. ARMITAGE 0009	<b>COLE BROS.</b> FLORISTS	<b>J. LOHRMANN &amp; SONS</b> Practical Painters and Decorators Phone 4-4828 1012 Western Avenue	<b>INDIANAPOLIS</b> IF IN NEED OF FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS Stands: 382 Vegetable Market CITY MARKET HOUSE	<b>WALK-OVER SHOES</b> for men and women MERCHANTS TRANSFER & STORAGE 811 Quincy St. Topeka, Kansas	
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<b>WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.</b> 212-2723 FULLERTON AVE. Tel. ARMITAGE 0009	<b>COLE BROS.</b> FLORISTS	<b>J. LOHRMANN &amp; SONS</b> Practical Painters and Decorators Phone 4-4828 1012 Western Avenue	<b>INDIANAPOLIS</b> IF IN NEED OF FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS Stands: 382 Vegetable Market CITY MARKET HOUSE	<b>WALK-OVER SHOES</b> for men and women MERCHANTS TRANSFER & STORAGE 811 Quincy St. Topeka, Kansas	
<b>WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.</b> 212-2723 FULLERTON AVE. Tel. ARMITAGE 0009	<b>COLE BROS.</b> FLORISTS	<b>D. H. LACKEY ELECTRIC CO.</b> INC. Electrical Contractors and Dealers in Pictures, Supplies and Appliances 105 South Jefferson Ave. Phone 8778 Main	<b>INDIANAPOLIS</b> IF IN NEED OF FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS Stands: 382 Vegetable Market CITY MARKET HOUSE	<b>WALK-OVER SHOES</b> for men and women MERCHANTS TRANSFER & STORAGE 811 Quincy St. Topeka, Kansas	
<b>WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.</b> 212-2723 FULLERTON AVE. Tel. ARMITAGE 0009	<b>COLE BROS.</b> FLORISTS	<b>J. LOHRMANN &amp; SONS</b> Practical Painters and Decorators Phone 4-4828 1012 Western Avenue	<b>INDIANAPOLIS</b> IF IN NEED OF FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS Stands: 382 Vegetable Market CITY MARKET HOUSE	<b>WALK-OVER SHOES</b> for men and women MERCHANTS TRANSFER & STORAGE 811 Quincy St. Topeka, Kansas	
<b>WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.</b> 212-2723 FULLERTON AVE. Tel. ARMITAGE 0009	<b>COLE BROS.</b> FLORISTS	<b>D. H. LACKEY ELECTRIC CO.</b> INC. Electrical Contractors and Dealers in Pictures, Supplies and Appliances 105 South Jefferson Ave. Phone 8778 Main	<b>INDIANAPOLIS</b> IF IN NEED OF FANCY FRUIT AND VEGETABLES stop at one of the Tacoma Stands on the Market L. T. TACOMA J. TACOMA & SONS Stands: 382 Vegetable Market CITY MARKET HOUSE	<b>WALK-OVER SHOES</b> for men and women MERCHANTS TRANSFER & STORAGE 811 Quincy St. Topeka, Kansas	
<b>WHITE EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.</b> 212-2723 FULLERTON AVE. Tel. ARMITAGE 0009	<b>COLE BROS.</b> FLORISTS</				

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Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertising, Five Lines

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<b>Topeka</b> (Continued)	<b>Minneapolis</b> (Continued)	<b>Kansas City, Mo.</b> (Continued)	<b>Kansas City, Mo.</b> (Continued)	<b>Lincoln</b>	<b>Omaha</b>	<b>La Crosse</b>
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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Old Travel Books

By H. M. TOMLINSON

**T**HE opening sentence in Quiller-Couch's "Studies in Literature" ought to convince any reader that he is setting out with a companion as well as a guide. "Among the most fascinating books that have never been written (and they are still the most fascinating of all) I think my favorite is Professor So-and-So's History of Trade Routes From the Earliest Times." Whether as Professor of English literature at Cambridge, or as the author of "Harry Revel" or "Troy Town," Quiller-Couch knows what the story-teller ought to do first. The first thing a story-teller must do is to make his audience sit up and pay attention.

Yet do not let us delude ourselves with the idea that some simple device having gained this attention for us, all will be well. A device may be of short benefit. It may only annoy the audience. If they see that nothing follows which is worth their attention, Beethoven had the habit of opening with a peremptory command. But he, of course, could do it with magnificent assurance. He knew he had something to say which others had better hear; for their own good.

Now, it may seem odd for a Professor of Literature to open a discourse on his important subject with the remark that among the most fascinating of books—which are books that have never been written—is one on the ancient history of the trade routes.

Naturally we sit up and listen. But "Q," of course, has no difficulty with us. He knows us well enough. He guesses our secret dreams; and no traveler will ever keep our attention for long who does not. Why are great liners fitted up like the Ritz, to take millionaires round the world at £2000 the voyage? For these travelers to find, if they can, what they have missed and yet thirst for, the wonder and beauty of the earth. And in this these desperate travelers at least declare a belief that the earth is wonderful and beautiful, and that man may, if he will, so find it. It is a handsome admission. It goes far to justify the office boy who wastes time over the "Treasure Island" that has never been rediscovered, though he fancies he is Jim Hawkins for the job. The millionaire in the liner, and his office boy secluded with the book, are both, so to speak, on the same voyage. We hope the millionaire may be as successful as his boy; though not his boy, nor any of us, need regret that we do not share with him a table in the ornate saloon of a veritable ship in the Southern Seas. Our money is on the office boy. That young fellow is more likely to get to the right place first. For the trouble is that it is not in foreign seas nor strange cities that the dream abides. We but find there what we take there.

### Even a Book Starts This Wonder

And is there any need to go to the South Seas to get the imagination really awake? Wonder will stir in a book which is merely about books when "Q" asks: "Who, hearing that British oysters, from Richborough, were served at Roman dinner-parties under the Empire, does not want to know how that long journey was contrived for them and how they were kept alive on the road?" He goes on to declare a desire, which all of us will share, to see a Bill of Lading of one of the ships of Tarshish, of the navy which, once in three years, came to Solomon "bringing gold, and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks." And where were the Caspian? and by what caravan tracks, through what depots, did the great slave traffic wind up out of Africa and reach the mart at Constantinople?

We should like to hear of a well-conducted world tour that could, as it progressed, open up anywhere such prospects to our wonder. If one were a millionaire, and felt no need to make any more millions, it would afford more joy than many pleasure-trips could give to discover such material as would furnish a book on Old Caravan Tracks. The quest probably would go much deeper than "Q" supposes. How did an oriental eunuch shell find its way into a long barrow in the south of England? For it must have been put there five hundred years before Caesar crossed the Channel. And when the metal-workers of Crete made bronze 2000 years B.C., from whence came their tin for it? It beats us to explain how the Europeans of the New Stone Age got their jade for amulets, when we have to go to China for ours.

Think, too, of the region in which the writer of such a book would have

to work, often solitary, with no explorer like himself for untold miles around! A casual hint from Homer or Herodotus, hitherto an insoluble puzzle to the scholars, might for him, when placed for comparison with an archaeological puzzle of his own finding, suddenly illuminate the past where it had been most dark, and show that Athens—if we measure our time aright—was only the day before yesterday, and Memphis but the day before that. Humanity is very young; its antiquity is mainly a matter of short memory.

### The Lure of Old Travel Books

How short it is—we, for instance, who are past masters in the art of stucco-making, do not know how to make it so well as did the Cretans, whose city of Knossos vanished before Athens was built—how short our memory is, I feel when a delightful catalogue of old books came to me, from Edinburgh, on maritime travel, discovery and adventure. After all these years with Hakluyt, I saw I was a dunce. More than half the names of these old travelers I had never heard of, and I did not know of their ships and their discovering voyages.

Who was William Lithgow, with his "Total Discourse of the Rare Adventures of long Nineteen Years Travailles from Scotland to the Most Famous Kingdoms in Europe, Asia and Africa," a book which seems to have seen the light first in London in 1640? And Christopher Middleton, who appears to have been commissioned by the Hudson's Bay Company to discover a North-West Passage round Welcome and Wager Bay, and then to have had to meet the base calamities of one Arthur Dobbs, all of which came out in the years 1743-45? And Count Pagan, and his "Relation," in 1656, "Historique et Géographique de la Grande Rivière des Amazones dans l'Amérique?"

Many of these books, of course, are famous journeys by remarkable men, and yet, unless you are prepared to pay many guineas for a rare copy, or are near the British Museum, they are not to be seen. It ought to be profitable to some publisher to reproduce "The Journey From Prince of Wales Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean," by Samuel Hearne; or Alexander Mackenzie's "Voyages From Montreal through the Continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans 1789-93." Both these men were great characters, and their journeys deserve to be remembered.



Drawn from an illustration in "Earlham," by Percy Lubbock (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, publishers).

Earlham Hall

## Alluring from Cover to Cover

### Penguin Persons and Peppermints

The title of Mr. Walter Pritchard Eaton's new book of essays, "Penguin Persons and Peppermints," aroused curiosity. What on earth is a Penguin Person—and what the relation between such and a peppermint? It will probably do no harm to dispel the mystery, crediting Mr. Eaton with the coinage of "penguinity," which, he says, "when Penguin Persons have taken their rightful place in the world's estimation . . . will then overthrow the dictionary despots and enter unchallenged the leather strongholds of Webster and Murray." A Penguin Person is one whose amazingly cheery outlook on life makes him a companionship a first aid to cheerfulness in a world where circumstances often unsettle our average dispositions. He supplies the same saving balance that John Ruskin, as he once wrote Charles Eliot Norton, secured by a visit to the British Museum. Affairs had ruffled Mr. Ruskin. "When I begin to think of it all," he wrote, "I get into states of disgust and fury . . . and have to go to the British Museum and look at Penguins till I get cool. I find Penguins at present the only comfort in life. One feels everything in the world so sympathetically ridiculous, one can't be angry when one looks at a Penguin."

So with a Penguin Person: without looking like a penguin, he makes you feel as Ruskin felt when he looked at a stuffed specimen. Mr. Eaton describes one—"bright, alert, kindly," to be sure, but delightfully humorous, deliciously droll. Life with him appears to be one huge joke, and there is an unction about him, a contagion in his point of view, that affects you whether you will or no, and when you are in his presence you cannot take life seriously, either—you can but laugh with him.

As for the peppermints, the pleasant word serves as title for the last essay. The book noticer, writing it, wishes he had one, and the wish recalls episodes in which peppermints figured. If you like peppermints, the word thus affects you. So with the essayist. A little bag of peppermints bought and eaten in a big city—"I did not purchase them at the promptings of a sweet tooth, but of a hungry heart. They take me back into the forgotten Aprils of my life"—stirs reminiscent memory. Out of the little bag of peppermints comes again the village notion store, its proprietress, and the "great pink and white peppermints, two for a cent, that reposed in a glass jar." How many of us remember such a store and such peppermints? Out of it, too, comes the entertaining family tradition of the beautiful great grandmother: "to my infant imagination she appeared as superhumanly radiant as a hoop-skirt with an admiring throng in her wake, constantly being forced to explain why she was beautiful!"—and her invariable answer was "Peppermints." All her life long the beautiful great grandmother doted on them. Out of the little bag, the peppermints diminishing, comes the village church where the small boy used to count the people whose faces the sunlight through the stained glass windows painted with incongruous spots of color. Across the aisle one Sunday morning he caught the whiff of peppermint, and saw an old lady whose hair dress down over her petticoat pocket. "For a few minutes I watched her with envy . . . But how she could enjoy the candy and not make her mouth go more than that, I wondered."

A companionable book, subject to the universal qualifications that between any essayist and his reader must be, for companionship, a common ground of congeniality. There are some two dozen essays and a wide range of topics. "The Twilight Veil," for example, analyzes and presents the beauty of New York City. "The Bad Manners of Polite People" explains the seeming paradox by contrast between assumed and stereotyped politeness and the good manners of unaffected sincerity. "Spring in the Garden" may, indeed, seem to some home gardeners a shade overdidyle: not all are so happily sensitive to the joy of red flames crackling and roaring through the rubbish pile, or so appreciative of the "beautiful brown

According to his lights, he was a true lover of beauty; and gleams of beauty play fitfully over his unequal pages. Nor should it be forgotten that, in his day, he was regarded as the master of a school in which Keats was but a humble scholar. The student of literature must always take him into account. But hitherto this has not been easy to do, for there has been no edition of Hunt's poems approaching completeness. Mr. Millford excludes the Juvenilia, but he has discovered many things which had never been reprinted from the journals in which they made their first appearance; and he also gives a play, a fragment of another, and an incomplete poem which had never been printed at all. His critical apparatus and his bibliography are elaborate. He has done a piece of work which will not have to be done again.

Palgrave did not include a single piece of his in the "Golden Treasury," though perhaps he should have found room for the pretty "Jenny" rondaine. Yet, after all, Mr. Millford's labors were worth while. If Hunt was not a great poet, if he was often something very like a poetaster, he has his place, and no unimportant one, in the history of literature.

According to his lights, he was a true lover of beauty; and gleams of beauty play fitfully over his unequal pages. Nor should it be forgotten that, in his day, he was regarded as the master of a school in which Keats was but a humble scholar. The student of literature must always take him into account. But hitherto this has not been easy to do, for there has been no edition of Hunt's poems approaching completeness. Mr. Millford excludes the Juvenilia, but he has discovered many things which had never been reprinted from the journals in which they made their first appearance; and he also gives a play, a fragment of another, and an incomplete poem which had never been printed at all. His critical apparatus and his bibliography are elaborate. He has done a piece of work which will not have to be done again.

Who was William Lithgow, with his "Total Discourse of the Rare Adventures of long Nineteen Years Travailles from Scotland to the Most Famous Kingdoms in Europe, Asia and Africa," a book which seems to have seen the light first in London in 1640? And Christopher Middleton, who appears to have been commissioned by the Hudson's Bay Company to discover a North-West Passage round Welcome and Wager Bay, and then to have had to meet the base calamities of one Arthur Dobbs, all of which came out in the years 1743-45? And Count Pagan, and his "Relation," in 1656, "Historique et Géographique de la Grande Rivière des Amazones dans l'Amérique?"

Many of these books, of course, are famous journeys by remarkable men, and yet, unless you are prepared to pay many guineas for a rare copy, or are near the British Museum, they are not to be seen. It ought to be profitable to some publisher to reproduce "The Journey From Prince of Wales Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean," by Samuel Hearne; or Alexander Mackenzie's "Voyages From Montreal through the Continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans 1789-93." Both these men were great characters, and their journeys deserve to be remembered.

## A Childhood at Earlham

### Earlham

It is good, after many years, to find ourselves once again in that delightful circle, exclusive as far as the outside world was concerned, and intimate and free within itself, which belonged to the Gurneys of Earlham. The Earlham of Mr. Percy Lubbock's childhood had changed but little, apparently, since the day when the seven lively Miss Gurneys lived there; since Borrow, as he describes in Lavengro, went fishing in the river, and Mr. Wilberforce paced the garden paths. The same red seats, faded into soft rose-leaf colours under the sun or many summers' accommodation the family in the broad square hall, the same benches opposite them seated the long row of servants, while "grandfather" at the round table embracing the big Bible, presided at the ceremony of morning prayers.

"Grandmother," whom the author loves to recall, was of the very spirit of these Quakers of Earlham to whom she belonged. While she remained there, there was no danger of Earlham losing its characteristic charm, Some will perhaps grow weary of

its exquisite old-worldliness, vigorous, practical, forthcoming in its sympathy and insight, wedded to an innate dignity and repose.

All-embracing and satisfying was this Norfolk home in the splendor of its historic association, in the fascinations of its paneled rooms, its vast four-posters, its powder-closets, and the still greater beauty which lay beyond the green window-seats, the glories of Earlham, its rolling lawn and chestnut grove.

Some will perhaps grow weary of

so detailed a history of this country house, after all no more beautiful than any number of others, up and down England, and of persons no more remarkable than many to be met with every day. Not a few, however, will enter into the very heart of Mr. Lubbock's memories. For these, sentences such as the following will carry their own individual message: "There it is, with light glowing here and there behind the familiar windows—there the nursery, that one our grandmother's room, here the Ante-room, Chambé among the dark leaves of climbing vines and roses. . . . I know them by heart, I have known them from all time."

## Nitti Surveys Europe

### The Decadence

Prime Minister of Italy in 1919, Signor Nitti was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles, which already, in "Peaceless Europe," he has denounced as the first downward step toward broken pledges, bankruptcy, and division, which countless conferences, together with the League of Nations, have failed to avert.

Signor Nitti's sincerity is unmistakable, but his main thesis is prejudiced to the point of fanaticism, and is likely to hinder rather than assist his object, a sane and fair-minded survey of the situation as it appears to-day.

France is the scapegoat for all the latter-day troubles of Europe. Has the forgotten that France has only asked from Germany fulfillment of what her Allies deemed due to her less than three years ago? Has he forgotten her devastated areas, her ruined cities, her crippled industries, her empty coffers? Has he forgotten that twice, in less than 50 years, the same invader has trampled over her fair lands with the object but to destroy? England, while this may regret and even deplore for her own sake, the steps which have led France desperately to seize on little, where everything appeared to be withheld, will not easily forget that the war of 1914 to 1918 was fought, not the Quai d'Orsay, but in Wilhelmstrasse.

Signor Nitti is happier in considering the way of salvation for a Europe no longer in arms, but still far from peace. "The only force," he writes, "which is capable of acting on Europe and of bringing the present reign of violence to an end, is to be found in the adoption of a vigorous policy by the United States of America." After having spoken of the assistance which England brought to Belgium and France in 1914, he continues: "But Great Britain has acted even more nobly since the war, by showing her readiness to make the greatest concessions in the cause of peace and of the reconstruction of Europe. America, for the sake of the glory of the Anglo-Saxon race and of its prestige throughout the world, cannot do otherwise than accept the British view resolutely. There must be loyal co-operation between the United States and Great Britain."

"Modern France: A Companion to French Studies," by Arthur Tilley, M.A., a publication of the Cambridge University Press, is published in the United States by the New York house of the Macmillan Company.

## Painting in Landscape

### Frederick Law Olmsted:

### Landscape Architect

Edited by Frederick Law Olmsted Jr., and Theodore Kingball. New York and London: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

"Grandmother," whom the author loves to recall, was of the very spirit of these Quakers of Earlham to whom she belonged. While she remained there, there was no danger of Earlham losing its characteristic charm,

Some will perhaps grow weary of

the well-being of millions of men, women, and children; and that the story will be read by comparatively very few of them. This is natural, and not at all surprising. The development and multiplication of parks in America works in various ways to the benefit of the people, and the position of the man who justly be called the "founder of the profession of landscape architecture in this country" is secured by achievement.

But the enjoyment of parks is simpler and more universal than the enjoyment of biography, and though the users of the parks are numberless, the readers of the book must be looked for in that smaller subdivision of men and women for whom biographies are printed.

As said Charles Eliot Norton, speaking at a dinner in honor of the artists of the World's Columbian Exposition, "Of all American artists, Frederick Law Olmsted, who gave the design for the laying-out of the World's Fair, stands first in the production of great works which answer the needs and give expression to the life of our immense and miscellaneous democracy." "An artist," said another speaker, "he paints with lakes and wooded slopes; with lawns and banks and forest-covered hills; with mountain sides and ocean views."

One might trace the beginning of the American parks to the improvement of the old Staten Island farm on which Mr. Olmsted, not yet a landscape architect, established himself in 1848. Mr. Frederick Kingsbury has described it: "The house was simple yet picturesque. It had been occupied by a tenant. The barns were quite near, and in the rear of the house was a small pond, 15 or 20 feet in diameter, used for washing wagons, watering stock, and as a swimming place for dogs, ducks and geese. There

autocratic and orthodox Russia was crumbling away, whereas the Western democracies were flourishing.

In the chapter dealing with the part played by Albert Ballin, director of the Hamburg-American Line, in the foreign policy of Germany, Hammann gives some interesting details comparing it with the work accomplished by Sir Ernest Cassel during the fatal period of the English-German rapprochement from 1908 to 1912.

Though written before the Memoirs of the Kaiser, Hammann's book in this, as in many other respects, is a welcome complement to that extremely one-sided production, as also to Lord Admiral von Tirpitz's Memoirs, in which Ballin is hardly spoken of, and Sir Ernest Cassel's attempts to bring about a compromise with regard to the English-German fleet-agreement are not mentioned. Hammann speaks of both men with the greatest possible respect, and it becomes evident that, if they had had their way, the development of foreign policy in Germany might have been very different from what it actually was.

Throughout authentic letters and official documents have been used and quoted, so that the reader gains insight into the mechanism of the German Foreign Office from the inside.

This will make Hammann's book especially valuable to every student of modern European history.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Craftsmanship in Poetry

IT WAS an American poet, Josephine Preston Peabody, who first opened my eyes to the work involved in writing a true poem. I had spoken in a discouraged way of my attempts at verse-making when she turned on me with one of her vivid looks, and said, "I have spent days searching for just one word until I found the right one for the poem I was working on." That was my first shock. Another came when I found that this same poet, Josephine Peabody, or Mrs. Marks, as her home town knew her, never left a stone unturned in her efforts to understand completely the period and the personages of her dramas. Two years were devoted to patient study of everything that concerned Mary Wollstonecraft before the public saw "The Portrait of Mrs. W.", and the same painstaking research preceded the appearance of Mrs. Marks' other dramas, "Marlowe," "The Piper," and "The Wolf of Gubbio." I have seen a little homemade notebook in which this lover of technique had jotted down many schemes of meter with variations of her own with which she experimented from time to time.

One might think that this seemingly laborious research work would tend to weight the wings of fancy, but the truth was that it was not laborious work. This young poet loved good workmanship. Technique to her was entrancing, and the choice of a word or the running down of a bit of folklore was a delight. Far from weighing, it fanned the wings of her fancy. Those who saw "The Piper" will never forget the convincingness of the picture of the Pied Piper pleading for the pay which had been promised him by the townspeople of Hamelin if he should succeed by hook or by crook in ridding the town of rats. It was with creepy forebodings that we watched and listened at this mysterious figure of a man, scorned and cheated by the grown people of the town, turns on them and calls them "full of penny prides and fears—What the neighbors say the neighbors say."

Then he stands, with all the children of Hamelin clinging to him, and hurls back at the elders, "Your children? Do you know them, oh, not you! There's not one here but it would follow me, For all your bleating!"

And when, beginning his magic piping, he moves off, he is followed by every child in the village. It was a lovely scene, little starry-eyed children in their bright dresses trooping steadily through the woods following the sound of the sweet piping.

What wonder that the Stratford Memorial Association awarded to this play the prize competed for anonymously by three hundred and fifty playwrights from all over the world!

To "The Wolf of Gubbio," there are those, and among them Prof. George P. Baker, under whom Mrs. Marks studied the history of the drama at Radcliffe College, who think that this play contains some of Mrs. Marks' best work.

Professor Baker has said of Mrs. Marks' work, that future historians of American drama will recognize an importance in "Marlowe," "The Piper," and "The Wolf of Gubbio," far above that granted by the critics of their own day. He has remarked on her extraordinary sureness in doing just what she wanted to do, and her equally fine courage in going ahead with the lyric-drama form that was her natural mode of expression, at a period when that particular form was practically taboo, and also in weaving her message around folklore and legends, which at the time of her writing was a distinctly unpopular method. That she won through and was able to draw a large audience and make it feel just what she herself had felt, laughing and crying at just the right places, was a great triumph. As she wrote to Mr. Baker of the first production of her "Marlowe": "We know the audiences are deeply impressed, and I as author am immensely refreshed to have it proved to my eyes and ears that they are deeply impressed exactly where I felt they would be when I wrote the first draught. That's immensely more power to my elbow."

To say that there is idealism and a rare fineness of perception in "The Piper," or in "The Wolf of Gubbio," or in Mrs. Marks' short poems, is not to express fully the subtle quality that

one feels in all that she wrote. Perhaps her own music for the songs in "Marlowe" and for some of her short poems condenses and reveals best what one tries in vain to overtakes in the writings. In this music, which, by the way, Mrs. Marks never considered as other than the work of an amateur, one is moved as by the haunting sweetness of a voice revealing a yearning for supreme spiritual beauty, and a faith in it, which makes the gift of Josephine Preston Peabody to humanity precious, and will make it to be valued after the more popular output of this period has had its day.

My true love hath my heart, and I have his  
By just exchange one for another given...

Yes, Milton had grown up attuned  
To hear the lute well toucht, or art-  
full voice  
Warble immortal Notes and Tuscan  
Ayre—

But it is surely with organ-music,  
rather, that our thoughts instinctively  
associate him: and this as well  
through his masterly command of  
speech, to make it suggest the full  
range of eloquent sound—from clear  
flute-note to diapason open and  
thundering—as because it was, as we

those our forefathers' beards wagging  
in rhythm or in fugue

Hot gold runs a winding stream on  
the inside of a green bowl.

Yellow trickles in a fan figure,  
scatters a line of skirmishers,  
performs blaring ochre evolutions,  
gathers the whole show into  
one stream, forgets the past and  
rolls on.

The sea-mist green of the bowl's bot-  
tom is a dark throat of sky  
crossed by quarreling forks of  
umber and ochre and yellow  
changing faces.

—Carl Sandburg.



Courtesy of Irving & Casson—A. H. Davenport Company, Boston.

"Sunset Wadi um Muhlsheil," From the Etching by James McBey

### Milton's Passion for Music

Understand, pray—Milton revelled in Music... You remember my quoting Masson's words; his father's house, at Horton, as in Bread Street, was always "full of music"—fuller than most houses, I grant you (being the house of an old composer), but not thereby, nor by any means, so sharply different from its neighbours as such a house would be in our own days. I will not say that we have utterly lost the art—the most gentle art—of chamber music. But if you consider the mass of the old music books preserved to us and dating from the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, you will sign for a delicate domestic joy almost, if not quite, departed. Take up one of the old four-part song books; spread it open upon the table; see how it falls apart, with two scores reading this way and the other two that way. Then call up the picture of your four singers standing up to it after supper—say hostess and daughter, host and guest—or four jolly men... facing two-and-two, and trolling "There is a Lady sweet and kind," or "Since first I saw your face I resolved to honour and renown ye," or "There was a Frog jumped into a Well," or solomously—

The man of life upright  
Whose guiltless heart is free  
From all dishonest deeds  
Or thought of vanity....

"Twas merry in hall." Can you not hear it, picture it? The hearty yet mutual corrective pitch and pause of those choristers, who knew one another's foibles so well in their day, the intermittent touch of lute or virginal or viol de gambo; the candle-light on the board, . . . the late-opened book; the lifted chins and

know, his favourite instrument, taught him by his father. You all remember Tennyson's alcairs—

O mighty mouth'd inventor of har-  
monies,  
Skill'd to sing of Time or Eternity,  
Milton, a name to resound for ages...

Now the poem of Milton's which earliest translates his passion for actual organ-music into poetry that really resembles it; not merely confessing the passion as II Penseroso confesses it, in the lines I quoted last week—

There let the pealing Organ blow  
To the full vol'd Quire below,  
In Service high and Anthems clear  
As may, with sweetness, through mine  
Dissolve me into ecstasies  
And bring all Heav'n before mine  
eyes—

but infusing it, as by throbbing  
pulse of the organ itself, until we feel  
the instrument and its singer to be  
one, that its true love hath its heart  
and it has, and all (as Browning  
tells through the mouth of Abt  
Vogler)—

All through my keys that gave their  
sounds to a wish of my soul,  
All through my soul that praised as  
its wish flowed visibly forth,  
All through music and me:

—that poem is, of course, the short  
one entitled At a solemn Musick...

Conjecture assigns them to 1634 or  
thereabouts—say four years before  
Milton started on his Italian tour.

They probably followed soon upon  
Arcades: for they come next after

Arcades in the volume of Milton MSS.  
preserved in the Library of Trinity  
College here; and the volume con-

tains no fewer than four drafts of  
this piece, "exhibiting," says Masson,

"in perhaps a more extraordinary  
manner than any other extant speci-  
men of Milton's autograph. His ex-  
treme fastidiousness in composition,

his habit of altering, correcting, re-  
jecting, erasing and enlarging, till he

had brought a piece to some satis-  
factory perfection of form."—Sir Arthur  
Quiller-Couch, in "Studies in Litera-  
ture."

IT WAS not only with the delicate vivacity of his bitten line that Mr. James McBey first revealed himself to the connoisseurs as an innate etcher in the true traditions of the masters, expressing with freshness of vision his own artistic conception upon the copper. A series of vivid studies of Spanish life and customs showed that he could command the dry-point as flexibly as the etching needle.

Freshness and variety of pictorial motive is one of Mr. McBey's most engaging characteristics. Think of the diverse charm of his etched records of his native Scotland, and of Holland, Spain, Morocco, France, Wales, Thonet and East Anglia, and then turn to his series of the Sinai Desert. Individual as his style is, personal as his vision, he is so sensitive to the spirit and the character of the place that, while his various interpretations are locally distinctive, his artistic intuitions are rarely at fault.

Such was the influence exerted upon one romantic and imaginative child by the little back-cloths and wings and card-board figures; the "Penny Plain" sets and characters demanding the delightful labor of coloring with brush and eake in paint in gorgeous hues of crimson lake and ultramarine, emerald green and gamboge. So loyal is R. L. S. to the author of his delights that he can give no honor to any other: "The name of Skelt itself has always seemed a part and parcel of the charm of his productions. It may be different with the rose, but the attraction of this paper drama sensibly declined when Webb crept into Skelt's nest." And yet Webb in point of date was really the doyen, and, as a champion of his, Mr. Francis Eagle, happened to be at one of the armed posts on the Canal bank when a patrol of the Imperial Camel Corps, Australians all, was preparing to start, and he was allowed to accompany it to the Pales-tinian Expeditionary Force.

From the drawings he made during his five days' camel riding across the desert these seven etchings have resulted, and with freshness of motive in each, and no suggestion of monotony, they form a wonderful record of the desert in its various aspects.—Malcolm C. Salaman in "The Studio."

Nor were these classic purveyors of the Juvenile Drama without successors, since, in London, ten years ago, the writer acquired an enchanting little theater with cardboard actors, scenes, play-books and all complete from a devotee and dispenser of such dramatic delights, for the joys of the miniature theaters are perennial, and every generation of children comes to them afresh.

On Being Advised to Fill in My Swamp

Only a swamp! Yet the inhabitants Speak in the tongue of Aristophanes! Brekekekex, ko-ax, the gutteral chants Are borne to me upon the evening breeze:

Without my frogs the night would be too still,

The cry too lonely of the whippoorwill.

All day the long deft fingers of the light Are weaving patterns in the river reeds.

Adventurous snails climb to a perilous height

To view the world from swaying grass and weeds.

And insects dart about on azure wing.

They think the swamp is a delightful thing!

It is a painter's palette, for the sun Mixes his colors there, and there, the fog

Creeping about hangs gems on every one

Of all the myriad grasses in the bog.

You city folk may call it drear and damp;

You have your pavements—let me keep my swamp!

Mary Sinton Leitch, in "The Waggon and the Star."

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### Christmas Day

And any day is Christmas when shepherd thoughts at morn Behold the star that glows above A good impulse, new-born!

—Edith Daley.

### Crucible

Hot gold runs a winding stream on  
the inside of a green bowl.

Yellow trickles in a fan figure,  
scatters a line of skirmishers,  
performs blaring ochre evolutions,  
gathers the whole show into  
one stream, forgets the past and  
rolls on.

The sea-mist green of the bowl's bot-  
tom is a dark throat of sky  
crossed by quarreling forks of  
umber and ochre and yellow  
changing faces.

—Carl Sandburg.

chromatic delights, while they gazed at that "stationer's shop at the corner of a wide thoroughfare," where "all the year round, there stood displayed a theater in working order," with a "forest set," a "combat" and a group of "robbers carousing," while the playbooks themselves, with their "roll call of stirring names" whose mere enumeration, Stevenson declares, furnishes "evidence of a happy childhood," lay stacked below. And what names they were!—"Aladdin," "The Old Oak Chest," "The Miller and His Men," "The Forest of Bondy," "Robin Hood," "The Waterman," "Richard I," "The Red Rover," and many more, which, "in the mind of their once happy owner all survive, kaleidoscopes of changing pictures, echoes of the past"; and which we may be sure were not with

### The First and the Last

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE schoolbooks which by many of us have for years been left in obscure rooms or upon dusty shelves, the history of the material world was classified by ages. There was the ice age, when the giant icebergs crashed and groaned over the northern ice fields, when the hairy mammoth and the great bear ruled the polar seas. Then followed the stone age, with mankind awakening to a knowledge of its surroundings and utilizing wood and stone as means of aggression and defense. Closely upon the stone age there followed the bronze and iron ages, when the savage instincts gradually destroyed themselves, and mankind was lifted to behold something higher than the animality of its first estate.

So the ages passed; and in the last century it seems as if the world had passed through yet another age, from which it is now emerging. A century ago the quiet countryside of northern England was stirred by the first railway engine, putting with tremendous importance and energy between English country towns and scandalizing the conservative, who pictured the disastrous effects of such a monster upon the broad acres and stately homes of the country. George Stephenson's locomotive was the pioneer of a mechanical age—an age of humbling factories and roaring mills; of rapid transit, and mass production; an age in which many tasks of manual labor were advantageously transferred to the easy manipulation of machines.

That age dawned, arose, and almost transformed the earth before we recognized its arrival; and already a still newer age has drawn the veil aside and revealed its features. A mental or spiritual age has more than begun to dawn upon human thought: an era in which the deep-rooted material theories broadcast in human knowledge are being uprooted and removed. On page 268 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes: "In the material world, thought has brought to light with great rapidity many useful wonders. With like activity have thoughts spinions been rising towards the realm of the real, to the spiritual cause of those lower things which give impulse to inquiry."

In that prophetic passage lies the

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1923

## EDITORIALS

WHILE military action has been resumed in Europe, what have the labor organizations been doing? Early

in January, a few days before the French troops arrived, the International Communist Party held a convention at Essen. The fourth world congress of the Third International had just closed at Moscow, and the Essen meeting in the center of the Ruhr district was designed as a protest against the impending occupation. Among the participants were representatives of the Communists in Germany, France, England, Belgium, Italy, Czechoslovakia, and Holland. But in each of these countries the Communist Party, as directed from Moscow, is rapidly losing strength, and so the convention found itself powerless. No general strike was voted, no rising of the proletariat. Only a manifesto to the workers in each country was issued, urging them to protest against the occupation of the Ruhr. No specific methods were prescribed.

And yet participation in this congress has cost the French Communists much. Even Marcel Cachin, leader of the party and editor of *Humanité*, has lost his immunity as a deputy and has been put in jail with the others. As the charge is conspiracy against the safety of the state, they will have to be tried before the Senate, a rather conspicuous tribunal for such inconspicuous individuals. Making them political martyrs to the state cannot help but revive the party. But if there were to be no Communists left at the next election, the voters could less easily be frightened than they were in 1919 by the "red specter" of Bolshevism.

Of greater import is the resolution against the occupation of the Ruhr, voted last December at The Hague by the Trade Union International, comprising 650 labor delegates, representing over 14,000,000 organized workers in twenty-four countries. While the political international organizations of the Socialists were split up by the war, the Trade Union International has held together, and its future activities are of considerable importance. The Hague Congress, held Dec. 10-15, marked a departure from the pre-war policy in that this time non-labor organizations devoted to peace propaganda, including the League of Nations, had been invited to send delegations.

The old exclusiveness of Labor seems to be breaking down. It feels less and less confident of its own ability to prevent war through such measures as a general strike. Though the League of Nations, as at present constituted, does not meet the full approval of Labor, being called too oligarchical, and a league of governments, rather than of the peoples, its underlying policy of peace through political compromises was given a vote of support. And as the democratic ideal gains in Europe, the governments becoming more and more representative of all classes, Labor must in time feel more and more responsible for them, and must ultimately admit that the official League delegations speak for the entire nations.

Indicative of this new attitude of Labor is the position of Hjalmar Branting, the Socialist Premier of Sweden. In his Nobel Prize address, delivered at Christiania last June, he referred to the Trade Union International, of which his home supporters are members, as one of the great bulwarks of peace. At the same time, as head of the Swedish Government he is now a member of the Council of the League of Nations. Could the Swedish workers be more directly represented? What has happened in Sweden could certainly happen in other countries.

Whether Labor, if it becomes the governmental party, will be able to keep up its present enthusiasm for disarmament and peace is not certain. Will not conflicting economic interests drive the labor parties of the different nations into the same political rivalries? If, for instance, the British Labor Party should tomorrow form the Government, would its Near East or its Indian policy differ greatly from that of the Tories? The foreign program of the Bolsheviks often looks uncomfortably like that of the tsars.

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of the United States in the last two decades, community houses have been springing up in the country districts in great number. This has not been purely a matter of chance, but because there has been growing a demand that the country life be made less lonely and that there be spread therein more of the mutually helpful thought of neighborliness. These community houses draw the people of sparsely settled localities to

## Community Houses in America

meet together for their welfare, both as groups and as individuals, and serve in a measure to militate against the allurements of the larger community and to provide much in the way of social diversions that a small city might offer.

According to a census of the Department of Agriculture, there are more than 500 of these community houses in various sections of the country, more than 200 being located in places of between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants, and eighty-three being actually situated in the open country. These latter are in practically every case under the complete control of the people of the farming communities, and include in their membership virtually every family resident in the neighborhood.

Twenty to twenty-five years ago there was for the farmers almost no community life in the larger sense outside the villages, and therein it was to a great extent extremely circumscribed. Then, with the extension of means of communication, there arose, of course, an increased opportunity for diversion, but this did not by

any means necessarily make for an enlargement of the social sense. This latter really came about as a product of the former, and the community house became its outward expression. There are no standards to which these community dwellings must conform. They are constructed to meet the expanding needs of the countryside, and as such each one necessarily has its individuality. They are one of the outgrowths of a twentieth-century outlook.

JAPANESE residents in the United States have taken it upon themselves to give emphatic expression to their protest against what seems to be the defined policy of the people, or at least of the Government as it is represented in Congress, to exclude from entry all aliens who are not eligible to citizenship. They have accepted, of necessity, the recent decision of the Supreme Court denying citizenship to Asiatics under existing laws. But they are not inclined to let the matter rest there. They insist that the law itself should be changed, and it is declared to be the mission of the new Japanese Ambassador to bring about this desired statutory amendment.

The theory of the Japanese, at least as it is expressed by those now residing in the United States, is that their nationals should be placed upon the same plane of eligibility to citizenship as that accorded to the immigrants from European countries. They make a more or less convincing brief in defense of their claim to equality with, if not actually to intellectual superiority over, some of those nationalities who have enjoyed a privilege denied to them. They do not deny that it is in America that they see the door of hope which they believe should be opened to what they declare to be people of a progressive and forward-looking race. They none too modestly call attention to the development, industrially and educationally, of their own country within recent years, perhaps not unreasonably offering this as a pledge of their fitness to be ranked as at least the equals of some of those whom the people of the United States have regarded with solicitude.

Abstractly considered, the problem is not one which would be looked upon as difficult of solution. Concretely regarded, it seems to present many difficult complications. It is an ambitious, if not a courageous, undertaking for one nation to set about it deliberately to force upon another a reversal of its established internal policies. Japan naturally sees in the expressed intention on the part of the United States to exclude all nationalities who cannot qualify as candidates for citizenship under existing laws the emphatic expression of a purpose to tighten, rather than relax, the regulations excluding Asiatics. If their campaign is successful, it must accomplish a complete reversal of established policies, and it is quite apparent that this reversal, if brought about, would be in direct opposition to the best judgment of perhaps a majority of the American people, and certainly in disregard of the sentiment and defensible prejudices of the people of the Pacific coast states.

It is not unlikely that the determination of those Japanese now in the United States to force the issue at the present time is due to a realization that the tendency, both of the Government and the people, is to make more stringent the restrictions upon alien immigration, no matter what its origin. The Japanese have not been alone in contributing to America's problems in this respect. And now it seems probable that in the future, even more than now, the purpose will be to make the restrictive barrier difficult to pass. It will be interesting, if the newly chosen Ambassador from Japan and those whom he represents are determined to make the issue which they have raised an international one, politically, to know just what persuasive arguments he intends to present.

IN THE discussion of agricultural problems presented from time to time in the news pages of this paper, it has been made apparent that the greatest hope of the farmers in the United States lies in the development, to its logical limits, of the co-operative marketing plan already partly worked out. The rapid extension of co-operative practices from one producing industry to another must be accepted as convincing evidence of the feasibility of the plan. One after another the important agricultural industries, fruit growing, stock raising, wheat and corn raising, cheese and butter making, and finally cotton producing, are co-ordinated and joined, not as monopolies, but as associations designed to safeguard and protect the interests of all concerned.

It seems to be in the cotton-growing states of the south that the most recent test of the co-operative plan is being tried. As outlined, it does not seek, as has been erroneously supposed, to limit production, but to stimulate a larger production of cotton, at the same time assuring to the grower a price per pound no lower than might have been received had production been limited. It is similar to the theory and practices of the California fruit growers. They do not seek a large profit from a crop whose volume has been arbitrarily limited, but a fair profit upon the largest possible yield. This, in the case of fruits, has been realized by the perfecting of selling and marketing agencies. The aim is to create a market and then to keep that market supplied. To the extent that artificial speculation and profit-taking can be eliminated do both public and producer benefit.

Evidently the same guiding motive is actuating the cotton growers in the Carolinas and Virginias, and those also in other sections of the south. The purpose of the co-operative organizations is to regulate the steady flow of the staple to the markets, both domestic and foreign, not to be sold at a price fixed by monopolization of the supply, but at a fair price throughout the year. And how much better for all concerned if such a method can be

followed. It should never be said that too much of one commodity or another is produced in the United States. There is a market for all the wheat and corn and all the cotton and all the fruits that can be grown on America's fertile acres. There has been much talk of limiting, arbitrarily and by agreement, the amount of cotton produced, just as one hears from time to time of proposals to reduce the production of potatoes, wheat, or sugar.

The farmers and others who have had a sufficiently clear vision to see the possibilities of co-operative production and marketing, and who have had the courage to put that system into operation, have done more to solve a perplexing economic problem than all the theorists who have gone before them. The problem seems simple when viewed in the light which has been thrown upon it.

CERTAINLY it would not seem that a false sense of the proprieties, or the so-called courtesies of international relationships, should longer provide immunity from seizure to the "squadron of rum ships infesting the waters of the Atlantic just beyond the three-mile limit of the coast of New Jersey and Long Island. The protection of such ships should not be a matter of concern to the friendly nations across the seas, who rightfully look to the United States for a continuance of those mutually profitable relations which have so long existed. It is a matter of common knowledge in Europe, as well as in the United States, that the flags of friendly nations are being misused in protecting, under a fiction of international law, a traffic not only repulsive to millions of American citizens, but destructive, at least in some degree, of civilization's highest ideals.

In an address delivered in Washington recently, Prof. Ellery C. Stowell, a recognized authority on admiralty law, declared it as his opinion that the very international code which has been the refuge of the violators of the laws of the United States would support the Government in going out beyond the three-mile limit and seizing and confiscating the liquor smugglers' ships. He points to the obvious fact that the ships engaged in the wholesale violation of the law by their own acts put themselves in the class of pirates and outlaws, to whom international law, no matter how construed, offers no protection. These craft, without any destination other than the high seas just outside the jurisdiction of the United States, are not engaged in any legitimate undertaking which the nations whose flags they fly should willingly protect.

Professor Stowell advises that the issue be met squarely and courageously by the United States. The seizure of such ships outside the three-mile limit would undoubtedly precipitate a dispute as to the interpretation of the law. But should not this issue be met now? The rum-runners extend a constant invitation to bootleggers to violate the laws of their own country. It is not a neighborly or a friendly act for any country to seek to condone such action by appealing to a questionable code of etiquette.

THERE is scarcely anyone among those outside the literary circle who has not at some time in his life felt an overwhelming desire to write. This itself is noteworthy, as it is an indication that we all possess within us some message which tries to find expression, and the impulse should be encouraged, rather than checked. The unfortunate part of this almost universal desire to write is that publication is regarded as the essential to success. This is true enough if those who seek this expression are writing primarily for the purpose of securing a place in the literary world. If, on the other hand, the measure of success desired lies simply in the personal gratification of recording on paper hitherto intangible and fugitive thoughts and ideas, how much greater really is the achievement!

Words form so commonplace a part of our everyday life that one is likely to be misled as to his ability to write. "Words," said Stevenson, "are like blocks in the nursery, this one a pillar, that a pediment, a third a window or a vase." Anyone may play with these word-blocks, arranging them in such order as best forms the design of his thought. If this arrangement expresses the thought to the satisfaction of the one who forms it, it is eminently successful; but to be successful from a literary standpoint, the pattern devised must prove acceptable to the world.

Herein lies the great point of difference. Why should one who feels the inward craving to write refrain because he feels that there is no market for his work? Publication is of secondary importance. If the message is of world interest, and the person through whom it finds expression prepares himself by study to give to it the proper literary form, it is inevitable that it should be published. If the message, moreover, is merely of personal or limited interest, why should it be repressed? It is an expression usually of one's finer self, which, once released from the inner shrine, may grow to proportions beyond expectations. Even if it fails to grow, it is still worth while.

In music one finds pleasure and comfort in playing to one's self; in art, one even slightly gifted finds gratification in transferring to canvas, no matter how crudely, bits of landscape or scenes which recall to him pleasant memories. There is no less pleasure in music because public performances are unthought of, nor less satisfaction in the artistic efforts because they are not to be offered for sale. The real reward lies in the striving to attain and the personal expression this entails. Writing offers the easiest medium known to that something within us which we prize more than we are often willing to admit, yet we place upon it needless limitations when we think of our literary effort in terms of the printed page.

## Editorial Notes

THERE was a ring of true wisdom in the sentiment which the Rev. Dr. H. J. Cody, rector of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, Canada, expressed at the City Club, in Boston, Mass., when he urged that if the two great English-speaking nations would come together, they could do much toward the establishment of peace in a war-torn world. Speaking of "what actually happened in the Revolutionary days," he said in part:

Surely it is right for all of us on all sides of the question so to recount the history of the past that we shall not perpetuate hatred or suspicion or misunderstanding in the present. If only we two could work together, without, perhaps, any treaty or alliance, but only from good understanding between us, we would control one-third of the earth's surface, over one-third of the world's inhabitants and possess one-half of the world's wealth. Our two great peoples should march side by side to emancipate the world, striving together in the common cause.

Maybe it is permissible to see in Longfellow's famous words a larger point of view than he intended when he wrote:

Sail on, O Union, strong and great! Humanity with all its fears, With all the hopes of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

A PUBLIC appeal issued by the newspapers at Gibraltar on behalf of a couple of dozen Americans, mostly college students or former soldiers, who are in a distressing plight there, calls attention to a curious legal entanglement in which the men in question have become involved. It appears that they were acting as cattlemen on the steamship *Lancastrian*, bound for Barcelona, Spain, which collided in Gibraltar waters with a coal hulk and was attached by the owners of the latter vessel for damages. The stores of the *Lancastrian* having run out, the Americans pawned their clothes in order to purchase food, but they are now again in straits. The *Lancastrian* is owned in New York, but is registered at Montreal under the British flag. The view of the American authorities at Gibraltar is that, because the men are sailing under a British flag, they are not entitled to maintenance by the United States, while the British hold that they are Americans and that therefore they should not be given assistance by the British. Meantime the men are in a sore predicament.

SUCH a forecast as that recently indulged in by Maj.-Gen. William Sefton Brancker, at the third annual air conference in London, does not arouse today the overwhelming comment of skeptical astonishment it would have done a few years ago, because practically everyone has reached the conclusion that there is almost no end to what is likely to be accomplished shortly in commercial air ventures. However, it does seem worthy of record that he declared he was looking for the launching, in the not distant future, of regular passenger airships to ply between London and New York, which would cover the distance in twelve hours and be large enough to carry 200 passengers and ten tons of mail and other freight. What, moreover, another speaker at the same conference said as to the factor of safety should do much to dissipate fears regarding air travel. Of the more than 30,000 passengers who traveled on various British commercial air routes last year, he declared, not a single one had received the slightest hurt of any name or nature.

A HUNDRED years do not make a great difference in some respects, it would appear, at least judging from a statement in The London Times of 1823. It reads in part:

Our journal of this day contains an address . . . calling for, and setting the human example of, a subscription for the distressed Greeks. It is impossible, perhaps, to make this case of extreme misery better known than it is at present throughout Europe. To those whose hearts, therefore, do not prompt them to come forward on such an occasion, all other eloquence, it may be feared, would fail. We simply make the fact known, and that the subscription is not meant to supply arms to the fighting Christian.

It is not amiss to reiterate the appeal today, for the need is as great as when the words were penned.

GRANTED that the state prohibition agents are faced with a difficult problem in Georgia, yet it must not be thought that they are accomplishing nothing there, or that they have not achieved any worth-while success during the past year. As a matter of fact, the résumé of results is decidedly imposing and includes the destruction of 1755 stills and 27,331 gallons of whisky, the confiscation of 2,116,549 gallons of beer, and the seizure of 160 automobiles. One of the efforts of the wets seems to be to make it appear that the prohibition agencies are being baffled in their attempts to enforce the law. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In almost every locality indications point to an increasing success from month to month, and almost from day to day.

"A MILE o' danger at eightpence," it will be remembered, was the picturesque way in which Mr. Weller described the old-time cab in the streets of London, the centenary of the introduction of which is to be observed this year. The actual event took place, so the records say, in honor of the birthday of King George IV, in the year 1823, and the actual vehicles were called cabs, being imported directly from Paris. They accommodated only one passenger, his seat being next the driver, and great care had to be taken not to speed around a corner at a rate greater than a walk, as otherwise they were liable to tip over. It was about a dozen years after this that the hansom cab was invented.

It is not just chance that, in the Japanese daily and weekly press, quotations from the Bible are being printed in greater number than quotations from any other religious book. "Where there is no vision, the people perish," and indications point to the fact that the Japanese, as a people, are far from perishing.